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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Hoover Hits Hard at Detroit

Britain Sees Lytton Lead Far

Su Yields Japanese to Soviet

Dudley F. Malone Goes G. O. P.

Mussolini Wants No War Debts

Russia Has Dandelion Rubber

PRESIDENT HOOVER makes another great fighting speech at Detroit. Introduced by Governor Brucker of Michigan as "the field marshal of American reconstruction," the President eclipses even his Cleveland speech for vigor, force and the seemingly unanswerable logic with which he attacks Governor Roosevelt Democratic nominee, for things he has said and for what he has failed to say on the veterans' bonus. Reviewing the Administration's recovery program under 18 points, he declares that "the tide has turned and the gigantic forces of depression are in retreat." The broadcast address brings a quick response from all over the United States. At the urging of Henry Ford and other leading industrialists, President Hoover will speak at Indianapolis or Chicago or both. Republican leaders take heart—They believe the President is re-electing himself.

¶ Britain decides to support unconditional acceptance of the Lytton report when the League Assembly takes up Manchuria in November. It is as strongly for the League-Stimson policy of non-recognition of Manchukuo. The two decisions are highly important, since London has had a lively appreciation of Japan's unusual rights in Manchuria. But it cannot accept Japan's methods of withholding and extending these. Believing the Lytton report to exemplify great and impartial statesmanship, Britain would see the League use it in drawing up a world policy for future contingencies—Something any two nations would have to face when they fall out.

¶ Soviet Russia succeeds in one undertaking in Manchuria where Japan failed. Gen. Su Ping-win, Chinese insurgent commander, who revolted with his railway guards, agrees to turn over to the Soviet at its border his numerous Japanese prisoners who are neither soldiers nor officials of Manchukuo. The act has diplomatic significance. Moscow and Nanking have been at outs over Communist activities in China. Now they become friendlier again—and Moscow may not be so ready to recognize Manchukuo.

¶ Dudley Field Malone, New York city attorney and usually a Democratic leader, in a letter to the President, comes out for him. Listening to President Hoover's Des Moines speech, he realized the titanic struggle of world forces in the midst of which the Chief Executive is fighting with splendid courage and without complaint. "If you were condemned for bad times, why should you not get credit now for the upward change?" Offering his active support, Mr. Malone cites the motive behind his courageous act—"There is too much at stake in every home, store and shop to change leaders now."

¶ Premier Mussolini tells Turin where Italy stands on major issues. Mounting the block of stone from which, 100 years ago, King Charles Albert granted the Piedmontese a constitution, the Fascist dictator, in a black shirt, declares for German equality in arms, for continued membership in the League of Nations, against any supreme leadership in Europe, and for cancellation of war debts. He appeals to the American people "not to push back upon the high seas the small ship of reparations and war debts now safely refuged in the port of Lausanne." When this "small ship" was scuttled in Lausanne only reparations were listed—War debts must have been a stowaway!

¶ The Sinn Fein Party of the Irish Free State resents the forthcoming visit of the Prince of Wales to Northern Ireland. The Prince is to open the new Parliament Buildings at Belfast in November. Sinn Fein calls this another English act of defiance "in a further attempt to stabilize the partition." Dublin cuts British royalty out of its newsreels, tightens its boycott and coins bitter slogans. The Free State-British dispute is in that state where men don't see, speak or think accurately—They believe every little movement has a mean meaning of its own.

¶ Moscow officials of the Soviet Union believe they have found a commercial rubber substitute in the dandelion. An expedition has brought back from the Crimea a certain plant having a liquid in the stem and root which is said to have all the rubber properties. The Scientific Exploration Institute has been hunting such a substitute for a long time. Dandelions have been experimented with in other countries but without much success—Stories of dandelion rubber, up to now at least, have been nothing but thistledown.

America-to-Sweden Migration Growing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stockholm

EMIGRATION from Sweden during the past year has reached the lowest record in 70 years, according to the Central Bureau of Statistics. The number of emigrants was only 2971, while immigrants amounted to 8390.

The immigration figures are the highest in the history of Swedish statistics. In 1931, 919 persons emigrated to the United States, while the immigrants to Sweden from that country numbered 4810—a surplus of immigrants over emigrants of 3891.

Italy Backs Arms Parity For Germany

Il Duce's Outline of Policy Resists Any Sort of European Hegemony

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TURIN, Italy, Oct. 24—Italy's standpoint on major world problems was outlined in a clear and concise speech delivered by Signor Benito Mussolini here yesterday.

The Fascist dictator emphasized again that Italy has pursued a policy of peace. He declared that Italy would remain a member of the League of Nations and appealed to the American people not to push back on the high seas the small ship of reparations and war debts now safely refuged in port at Lausanne. He defended Germany's claim to parity in armaments and clearly expressed Italy's opposition to any hegemony whatsoever on the continent.

This speech acquires particular importance from the fact that it is the first occasion Signor Mussolini has addressed the nation and the whole world since he resumed the portfolio of foreign affairs, and proves that no substantial changes in Italian foreign policy has occurred during the past few months.

An impressive demonstration of loyalty marked Il Duce's arrival at Turin. The city was lavishly beflagged, every window and balcony displaying the national colors. So great was the demand for flags that the supply was exhausted and only paper flags were available.

Bareheaded and wearing a simple black shirt, the Fascist leader addressed a huge crowd from the same block where, fully a century ago, King Charles Albert announced

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WARNER URGES SPEEDY CRIME CONTROL ACTION

Attorney-General Initiates Move for Conference of Various Agencies

Asserting that neither state nor municipality can hope for much-needed public support in campaigns against crime without first giving definite asurances that the public can count on protection against criminal retaliation, Mr. Joseph B. Warner, Attorney-General, today explained the purpose of a move he has initiated to find out what steps enforcement agencies can take to bring crime under control.

On the grounds that his department functions in a phase of the enforcement field which places a particular responsibility on his shoulders to do all that he can to protect the public, the Attorney-General has called for a conference of "those interested." While the date has not been definitely set, Mr. Warner declares that he has received assurances of support in the move from other enforcement authorities.

It is not mere words the Attorney-General is after, but a concrete analysis of crime prevention activities in the Commonwealth to ascertain and correct the weaknesses. Plainly the Attorney-General feels that the agencies of law and order must "get together" on a state-wide front to meet the "challenge of the criminal."

"Whether we care to admit it or not," Mr. Warner said, "the criminal just now is on top. I do not blame police agencies, nor do I blame my own office. We cannot be expected to convict criminals unless witnesses will talk. And we cannot convict if the police do not bring in the defendants. However, it is my purpose not to criticize, but to find out where the agencies of law and order fall down, if they do, and to strengthen that end of enforcement."

In some sections of the State, there may be glaring weaknesses, he thought, in law enforcement. Criminals, knowing where the weaknesses are, can utilize them to work their way in and out of the State, he added.

He said it may be found that all existing agencies are strong and well equipped but not working together. In this case he proposed to work out some plan of coördination, not through any new set-up by the State, but by closer agreement and understanding.

The Attorney-General said he had planned to propose a conference last spring but he felt at the time that the Lindbergh kidnapping would serve to awaken the people and the police to an unrelenting campaign against crime. But he finds that crime has grown worse.

Rich Men Working for Repeal Accused of Selfish Motives

Reduction of personal and corporation income taxes, and the shifting of this burden to the "workingman," who would "willingly pay a tax of 3 cents a glass for beer," is the main object of a group of millionaires in working for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, Dr. H. L. Wilgus, professor-emeritus of law at the University of Michigan, declares in an article in a recent issue of the Ann Arbor (Mich.) Tribune.

This group, Professor Wilgus says, controls the three most active wet organizations, and through them is seeking to influence the votes of the general public by appealing on issues other than reduction of these taxes in the higher brackets.

These wet organizations spread all kinds of wet propaganda, even going so far, Professor Wilgus says, as furnishing material to wet congressmen to be sent out under their franking privilege. Likewise prepared statements, he charges, are furnished to nearly all the newspapers of the country. In 1928, he points out, they reported publication of their material in newspapers having an aggregate circulation of about 200,000,000.

Professor Wilgus shows in an exhaustive article, the Tribune reports, "that the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform, and the Crusaders are virtually one and are financed by the same millionaires, who expect through a beer tax to escape paying income or corporation taxes; that while they profess to be working for repeal of the national prohibition they are in fact seeking to wipe out state prohibition first; that they now have campaigns on for that purpose in eight states; that they think it easier to break down state prohibition than national prohibition; and that with virtual nullification, national repeal will follow."

Professor Wilgus declares that hearings before the subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate, in its lobby investigation in April and May, 1930, "brought to light by sworn testimony under compulsory process" the facts which he cites.

He says the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform, the Crusaders, and certain directors and officials of the General Motors Corporation and E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. "are interlocking groups of millionaires, their wives, sons, and associates in business, to secure the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, and state prohibition and enforcement acts."

He further declares in the Tribune article that the president of the women's organization is the wife of a director and treasurer of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment; that others prominent in the councils of the women's organization are wives of officers or directors of the men's association; that some of the executive commanders of the Crusaders are sons of directors of the men's associations, and that in 1930 15 of the 28 American directors of the General

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Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER

Professor of Economics
Harvard University

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

64—How Could the Liquor Tax Be Made to Yield a Billion Dollars of Federal Revenue?

THERE are only two possible ways, and only one probable way. One is to double the consumption of liquor; the other is to double the excise rates. Even when the country was covered with saloons they were never able to sell liquor enough to yield the Government half a billion dollars of revenue. Even then, the Government could not suppress moonshining.

One prominent wet points to the vast increase in revenue from the cigarette tax since the World War, and argues that a similar increase might have been expected from the liquor tax. He does not point out that there has been a vast increase in the cigarette habit since the war. To propose a corresponding increase of revenue from the liquor tax by a corresponding increase in the liquor habit may sound well to one who is interested in making money in the liquor business, but not to one who is interested in "true" temperance.

To double the excise rates would double the temptation to evade the rates by moonshining and rum-running. It is not certain that such an increase in the rates would increase the net revenues over what they were in the pre-war days. It would certainly increase the cost of collecting the revenue and of suppressing the illicit manufacture and importation of liquor. It looks as though the only sure way of increasing the federal revenue from liquor over what it used to be would be to increase the consumption of liquor. They who use this argument should not prate about their devotion to "true" temperance.

Knowledge and 'Horse Sense' Needed by Voter in Deciding What Candidates to Support

Out of Claim and Counterclaim, and the Ruck of Red Fire and Oratory, the Citizen Must Look Up Records and Act Accordingly

WE GO TO VOTE SERIES—*Thirteenth of Eighteen Articles*

By ROLAND HALL SHARP

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Chill November is serenade time—beneath voters' windows.

With faster tempo up to election, parties and candidates strum ditties, recount achievements, hurl mud at each other and otherwise invite voters to "march in our parade."

Radios drone in a monotone of political speeches that sparkle only occasionally. Newspapers and partisan groups flood the country with conflicting testimony about issues and men.

Out of it all, what shall voters draw to guide their X-marks down ballot columns? How are they to know which of two flat contradictions about a candidate is to be believed? When an innocent-looking clause in a question may turn their "No" vote into a "Yes," how can they be forewarned and forearmed?

The answer lies in reaching decisions through individual common sense based on reliable information.

Campaign flimflam and ballyhoo swing many an election. Catch slogans, like "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too," have always swept mobs behind brass bands and so to the polls. Slogans of 1932 promise return of prosperity through return of beer. The silliness of this and similar rallying cries does not deprive them of political power. Millions of voters spend too little thought on preparation of their ballots to face down shallow but bright promises. They therefore move in mass under influence of astute political tacticians.

Individual voters can assert their independence from such misuse of their power. Small groups of thinking voters have remade cities. Political corruption flourishes when not enough citizens insist upon sound management of their most important business.

Our Neighborhood knows it cannot continue to neglect government. It also recognizes the futility of me shouting against high taxes. All candidates always promise to favor economy—especially in years like the present. Some candidates mean it more than others. Good

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SOVIET PRICES ON MANGANESE HIT U. S. TRADE

Industry Seeks Relief in Appeal at Hearing of Customs Bureau

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24—The manganese industry in the United States is completely shut down, with mines caving in and filling with water, as a result of the importation of Russian and other foreign manganese, representatives of the industry testified Saturday in an anti-dumping hearing before the Commissioner of Customs.

This picture of the industry was given by Mr. J. Carson Adkerson, president of the American Manganese Producers' Association, who said that competition is coming chiefly from Soviet Russia, but also from Brazil, India, and the Gold Coast of Africa.

With world conditions as they are, American manganese producers are sending the stocks to the United States to sell at any price, regardless of cost, Mr. Adkerson declared. Russian producers, he testified, are selling the product to steel companies in Pittsburgh at a price $10 or $11 under what it costs American companies to produce it. Foreign manganese is sold to steel manufacturers in Pittsburgh at $22 a ton when it costs American manufacturers from $30 to $35 to produce it without profit.

In 1922, Russia sent over only 1 per cent of the total imports of manganese. Its imports have grown until at present they comprise 50 per cent of the total, according to figures presented by the witnesses.

Practically all manganese mines in the United States have been closed down for more than a year, the producers' president said. The caving mines and unemployed miners, Mr. Adkerson characterized as a monument to the failure of the government to grant any relief to the manganese producers. Mr. F. X. A. Elbe, commissioner, reminded Mr. Adkerson that the United States because of its nonrecognition of Soviet Russia cannot send agents to that country to investigate charges that Russian producers are selling for less than the cost of production.

Representatives of the United States Steel Company have sent word to the Customs Bureau that they want to oppose any antidumping order against foreign manganese next week when the importers are heard. Only this week, representatives of the steel industry asked for an antidumping order to protect them against foreign steel producers, but as users of great quantities of manganese they are opposed to any restriction on its importation.

Douglas-Lincoln Beds Net $21.25 at Auction

ROCKFORD, Ill, Oct. 24 (AP)—The beds on which Abraham Lincoln and Stephen Douglas slept before their historic debate here in 1858 were sold at auction yesterday—for $20 and $1.25 respectively.

The beds were included in the furnishings of the Brewster house which were sold at auction. The Brewster house, opened in 1857, was closed recently and will be torn down to make way for a new building.

Mr. Matthew Marvin of Freeport bid $20 for the Lincoln bed, but obtained it with the rest of the furnishings in the room for a collective bid of $100. A Mrs. Gebrach of Chicago got the bed used by Douglas.

IBARRA QUITS ECUADOR POST

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Oct. 24 (By U. P.)—Dr. Jose Maria Velasco Ibarra resigned as president of Congress during a debate on economy measures.

ATLANTA SCHOOL CHILDREN GREET GOV. ROOSEVELT

Luncheon and Parade Are High Spots in Program for the Day

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 24 (AP)—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt waved his hat to thousands of Atlanta school children who were massed at strategic centers today for a glimpse of the Democratic presidential nominee.

On this tour he made no stops but his automobile moved slowly past the waiting children who greeted him with cheers.

He started his automobile ride at 10 o'clock after having rested overnight from a strenuous day that began yesterday morning with a tumultous welcome from thousands massed about the Atlanta Union Station as the Governor stepped from his special train.

He spent part of the day at his Georgia home at Warm Springs, where he was greeted by another outpouring of people.

A parade through the main section of Atlanta in honor of Governor Roosevelt was the high spot of the day's program. A political luncheon at his hotel, a series of conferences with Democratic leaders from the southeast and a campaign address at the city auditorium at 8:30 p. m. will complete his Atlanta visit. The Governor's special train is to leave at 10 o'clock tonight for Raleigh, N. C.

Governors, United States Senators, Representatives in Congress and others high in public life and in the Democratic Party from five southeastern states were among the visitors in Atlanta to confer with the New York Governor.

Senator John S. Cohen, who is president and editor of the Atlanta Journal and Democratic national committeeman from Georgia, tendered Governor Roosevelt a luncheon today to which 500 guests were invited. These included the visiting governors and senators, newspaper men, the entire Democratic State Committee of Georgia, and others prominent in party ranks in this section.

Roosevelt Criticizes Hoover's Explanation Of Trade Slump Cause

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 24—Criticizing President Hoover's assertions on the course of the business slump, Governor Roosevelt in an address here Saturday said:

I have got to take you back for a minute or two 10 years, 11 years, in fact. You know this is not the

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THINGS PRESENT

We ask any young student whose eyes may fall on this: Is the profession to which you aspire already crowded? "Education in New Fields" on the Editorial page may shed some timely light on the question.

Those of you who have been to Boston surely remember the Fenway. Read what Mr. Gilmore has to say about it on the Home Forum page.

Those who love horses (and who does not?) will find their hearts warming as they read "A Home of Rest for Horses" on the Children's page.

Another article in the "Hymnal Notes" series appears on the Daily Features page. You will also observe that the Rime-O-Grams this week conceal the names of islands.

AND THINGS TO COME

If prohibition were easily enforced, would it be worth enforcing? See "Prohibition Facts" tomorrow.

Tuesday brings the Educational page with its Parent column, the Home Building and Gardens page, and the weekly Radio column.

HOOVER CITES SURE SIGNS OF RECOVERY

Lists Specific Points in Detroit Speech—No Time, He Says, to Falter

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24—President Hoover was back at his desk today, happy over the greatest ovation in his behalf in the course of the present campaign.

The message that Mr. Hoover carried to Detroit Saturday was one of national hope and encouragement. He cited 10 specific points in which he declared business recovery over the United States has already manifested itself. Keep on in the present course, Mr. Hoover told the big Detroit, and bigger nation-wide radio audience, and victory will be the reward after the long uphill fight against the forces of trade declines.

This same Hoover message, it became apparent today, will be heard from the Republican side throughout the remainder of the Presidential contest. It coincides with the economic views of such business men as Mr. Henry Ford, whose private car incidentally was attached to the Hoover special train yesterday and brought back with the Presidential special to Washington.

The President's plans for the remainder of the campaign were under consideration at the White House today. He is scheduled for a speech at New York, next Monday, Oct. 31, which he is planning to make a high light of his campaign. In addition, addresses at Indianapolis or Chicago, or both, this week-end or else after the New York trip are being considered, as well as a possible trip to Palo Alto, his California home, to vote election day.

It was announced definitely today that Mr. Hoover would make an address at Newark, N. J., in connection with his New York trip. The time will be announced later. He is scheduled to go on the radio at 9 o'clock tonight in a five-minute nonpolitical greeting to 1500 delegates of the American Public Health Association, in session here.

Mr. Hoover at Detroit raised again many of the points which have been heard in his speeches before: the bonus, farm relief, immigration restriction, the tariff, the Republican reconstruction program as contrasted with the alleged obstructionism of the Democrats; but the heart of his message dealt with the hope of revived prosperity.

Under the present Administration, he maintained, the economic storm

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Kenmore Tunnel Opens; Exercises Held at Station

Kenmore Square in Boston was conspicuous today in the absence of trolley cars. Paradoxical as it may seem, they were still there, however, traveling along their regular routes, for the $5,000,000 extension tube under the square was officially opened last night, nine months ahead of contract schedule and nine hours ahead of the planned opening at 5:19 this morning.

The subway marks a further step in clearing congested squares in the city and traffic authorities expect Kenmore Square now to be one of the easiest, instead of one of the most difficult, intersections to get through. The trolley tracks will be taken up and sections of the street resurfaced so that motorists will have the entire right of way.

Official exercises celebrating the opening of the tunnel were held at 11:30 today. A group of officials representing the Boston Transit Department, builders of the tunnel, and Mr. Ernest R. Springer, chief engineer of the project, Boston Elevated trustees, and members of the Kenmore Square Lions Club, took part in the exercises. A car from Park Street and another from Cleveland circle on Beacon Street, met on opposite tracks in the new Kenmore station and short speeches were made.

Roosevelt Linked Again to Tammany

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 24 (AP)—The assertion Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt "Is again doing business with Tammany" was made by Mr. Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, in an address at a Socialist rally here last night.

Mr. Thomas said the Governor of New York State and Democratic presidential nominee "was more obedient to Tammany than any other Governor in recent years," and since the resignation of Mayor Walker as Mayor of New York City "is trading his indorsement of a Tammany man for machine support at the polls." After saying the Empire State Governor proved himself "unable or unwilling either to regulate banking or to curb Wall Street," Mr. Thomas asserted "what is still worse is the political company Governor Roosevelt keeps."

Mr. Thomas named as examples of Roosevelt's company: Mr. Vincent Astor, Mr. William Randolph Hearst, Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, N. J., Speaker John Nance Garner, Senator Huey Long and Mr. Owen D. Young.

'GAS' TAX CANCELED

OTTAWA, Oct. 24 (AP)—Dumping duties against gasoline imported into Canada from the United States were canceled Thursday in orders sent by the Department of National Revenue to customs collectors.

Welsh Mountain To Resemble Asia

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

PLANTS imported from the hills of Tibet and China are to be sown on Snowdon, loftiest mountain in Wales, under the aegis of the Alpine Gardens Society.

The organization has accepted an offer of 500 acres on Vaynol Estate, to plant special Asiatic mountain flowers and foliage for beautifying the bare cliffs and peaks of Snowdon. The experiment will be carried out at a height of 3000 feet.

Germany Sees Menace in Its Quasi Armies

Uniformed, Drilled Bodies of Private Parties Face Restraining Order

By CHARLES E. GRATKE

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—A restraining finger may be placed on "playing at soldier" in Germany if plans considered in government circles mature.

For the Reich's private party armies constitute a major problem in both the nation's domestic politics and its foreign relations.

Thousands of youths without employment have been drawn to these groups which drill and parade in colorful uniforms. Thousands of older men, convinced that the refurbishing of the old traditions holds the best hope for Germany's future, are included in the membership of the politico-military armies. Differing as they do upon partisan matters, the organizations all desire to keep alight the "militaristic spirit" and to develop a stronger "national consciousness."

The plan under discussion involves official "advisory councils." They would exercise a supervisory office, turning the activities of the armies away from civil strife and more toward the field of sports.

Recently, a closely allied step was taken by President von Hindenburg when he instructed Baron Wilhelm von Gayl, Minister of Interior, to take steps to provide for training for the German youth. It is anticipated that this program would call for the establishment of a number of camps throughout the Reich to provide sports training of a characteristic German character somewhat similar to that used in the training of military recruits.

Groener's Resignation

Both plans recall the efforts made early this year by Gen. Wilhelm Groener, then Minister of Defense and Interior, to control the private armies. It was his proscription of the Fascist storm troops which was not only the immediate cause of his own resignation but was one of the factors in the downfall of the Bruening Cabinet of which he was a member.

General Groener was convinced that the private armies constituted a source of unrest in domestic politics and a source of uneasiness abroad where they were viewed as potential additions to the Reichswehr. It is an open question, however, whether the von Papen-Schleicher Cabinet shares this view. One of the first official acts of Bruening's successors was to remove the ban on the Fascist brown shirt army and also to remove the ban on the wearing of uniforms.

Any hopes that the new Cabinet may have had of molding the Fascists to its purposes through concessions, however, appear to have been dissipated by subsequent developments which have placed the National Socialists in opposition to the Cabinet upon many points.

Many observers, however, believe that General Kurt von Schleicher, Minister of Defense and the dominant figure in the present Cabinet, feels that control of the Reichswehr or national army is sufficiently secure to prevent any overt acts while permitting the brown shirts considerable latitude to promote a desired "nationalist spirit."

Another Straw

Another straw by which the Government wind is interpreted was found in the recent Berlin convention of the Steel Helmets, the nationalist veterans' organization, which also includes many younger men within its ranks.

Not only did the highest members of the Cabinet participate, but their tacit approval of the militaristic tenor of the proceedings was widely interpreted as indicating a strong alliance between the Junker-Nationalists of the present régime and the "Stahlhelm," which is highly nationalistic and somewhat monarchistic in addition to its military attitude.

Some liberal opinion, however, is being expressed over the need to control this "private" militarism, largely upon the ground that all such organizations should be within the direct control of the Government itself. The Frankfurter Zeitung recently declared that it was "gradually being realized" that some action must be taken.

The paper pointed out the abnormal economic conditions which swell the ranks of the private armies with young men who can find no other outlet for their enthusiasm and activities. But at the same time it warns that the military advisers of the Government should not seize the emergency conditions as an opportunity for the furtherance of "excessive militaristic ideals."

MANCHURIAN REPORT WINS BRITISH AID

Support of Stimson Policy Against Recognition of Manchukuo Shown

INCIDENTS ANNOYING JAPAN RECOGNIZED

Tokyo's Ways of Asserting Rights Draw Main Share of London Criticism

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 24—It is now possible to say that the British Government will support unconditional acceptance of the Lytton report when the Assembly of the League of Nations meets to discuss the Manchurian situation in November.

In addition Britain will stand for the adoption by the League of the policy of non-recognition of the Manchukuo Government as enunciated by the American Secretary of State, Mr. Henry L. Stimson.

Ever since the Lytton report was published here public opinion has been steadily falling in behind it. It is a fact that its impartiality has never been questioned. Its unanimity and moderation have given it a weight never previously accorded to the findings of an international commission.

Though the policy outlined above may be regarded by Japan as anti-Japanese, it is emphasized here that this view would be incorrect. Britain has a lively appreciation of Japan's exceptional rights in Manchuria. It is the method by which Japan seeks to uphold and extend them that is questioned.

During the negotiations for participation of French, British, American and Japanese banks in loans to China in 1919, Lord Curzon specifically recognized that certain classes of enterprise in southern Manchuria should be reserved for Japan. Britain still holds to this position and sympathizes with Japan's plea it had great provocation for its actions. But this is not held to justify the means employed to assert Japan's rights.

Methods of Settlement

While standing firm on the fundamental issue, Britain intends to urge that the League follow strictly the lines of the Lytton report in seeking to bring China and Japan together. How this can best be done is still under consideration here. In the Lytton report suggestion is made that the League Council should invite Japan and China to discuss solution on the lines of 10 "general principles."

In accepting these fundamentals as a basis of negotiations, Britain will not necessarily confine itself to the method of achieving a satisfactory settlement put forward by the commissioners which they themselves described as an "illustration of one way in which the conditions laid down in the preceding chapter might be met."

Another way that is being discussed here (entirely without prejudice to other methods) is a proposal to establish an international commission to act as a go-between perhaps on lines adopted by the consular body at Shanghai during the fighting in Chapei in January.

A further point which is being kept in view is the fact that the task facing the League to draw up a world policy of what is to be done is to establish a precedent which will serve as a model for future disputes between nations. This necessitates standing firmly for strict observance of treaties but with the widest possible latitude in seeking approach to a solution.

Full Participation Sought

It also involves the widest attainable measure of unanimity, not confined merely to members of the League, but including the United States and if possible the Soviet Union.

For this reason considerable importance is attached here to the prolonged stay of Mr. Norman H. Davis in London. Mr. Davis, of the American arms delegation, came ostensibly for talks on disarmament and the World Economic Conference. But these questions are inextricably bound up with the Far East. Today Mr. Davis talked with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Sir John Simon, Foreign Minister, at 10 Downing Street.

Su Promises Release Of Japanese Residents In Manchurian Section

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, Oct. 24—The Soviet consul in Manchuria has obtained a promise from Gen. Su Ping-wen, commanding Chinese insurgent forces in western Manchuria, to release Japanese residents in his zone of activity with the exception of those participating in military operations or administratively connected with the Manchukuo government. They will be dispatched to Soviet territory, according to an announcement here today. General Su refused the request when it originally emanated from the Japanese consulate in Manchuria.

The Japanese Government then asked the Soviet Government, which has given its consent to the evacuation of Japanese citizens from Soviet territory before the anti-Manchukuo uprising had broken out to use its good offices. Intercession of the Soviet consul was successful. The Japanese will be released according to lists prepared by the Japanese and confirmed by the Soviet consulate.

VIRGINIAN ROAD TOPS SKY LINE OF BLUE RIDGE

New Drive Opens Remote Mountain Section in Shenandoah Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SKYLAND, Va., Oct. 24—The lid of Shanandoah National Park's scenic treasure chest was lifted to American tourists Saturday when the Skyline Drive was opened to the public for the first time.

Tracing the backbone of this Blue Ridge natural "playground," the splendid road, which tops mountains along its entire 34-mile route from Thornton Gap to Swift Run Gap, is flanked on the west by the picturesque Shenandoah Valley and on the east by the Piedmont Plain. Inadditicn to the crest road a six-mile swing to President Hoover's Rapidan Camp has been constructed.

An average of 200 skilled and unskilled workers were employed on the highway while it was being built. Although the Blue Ridge area has not yet become an official national park, the Skyline Drive was constructed by the Federal Government to help relieve unemployment. Virginia officials expect to obtain within the next year the necessary acreage for acceptance of the park by the National Government.

No national park, perhaps, has had a more interesting history than Shenandoah, for the "acorn" from which this great scenic playground grew was an abandoned copper mine on Stony Man Mountain, approximately 35 miles from the northern end of the park.

The father of Mr. G. Freeman Pollock, proprietor of Skyland, was joint owner of this mine, which had been worked in 1850 and found to be worthless. However, 5000 acres of land were included in the mine property. Mr. Pollock, then a taxidermist and collector, was asked by his father to inspect the property on his next collecting trip. It was this inspection in 1889 which really inaugurated the history of Shenandoah National Park.

From the moment Mr. Pollock mounted the summit of Stony Man Mountain, and gazed with admiring eyes over the forest-laden valleys and mountains before him, his acts trace the development of the park. His property on Stony Man seemed like a seat in the sky, so expansive was the view. This, perhaps, influenced Mr. Pollock to call his property Skyland.

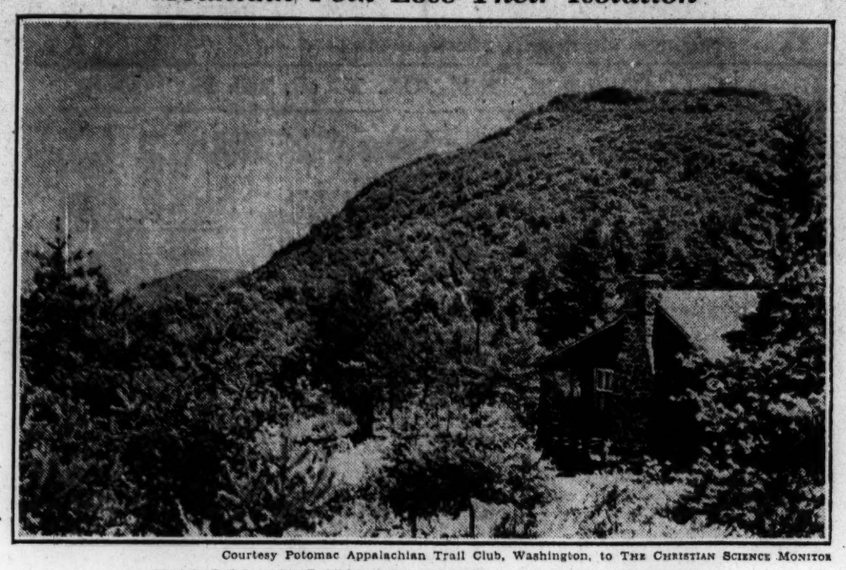
Mr. Pollock's most important move at Skyland was the building of foot and horse trails. When he first explored the area only a rough trail up Stony Man and a few footpaths used by the natives existed. Only rough mountaineers peopled the region. Law was in the hands of the violent. Such conditions closed the territory to outsiders until Mr. Pollock built his system of trails, which now total in length more than 180 miles.

The story of his struggle to realize his Skyland ambitions is filled with thrilling encounters with young mountaineers, who several times threatened to do him physical harm, and incidents in which Mr. Pollock helped the natives by providing work for them on his cabins and trails.

In development of his trails, Mr. Pollock has been assisted by the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club of Washington, whose section of the Maine to Georgia trail runs through Skyland and courses the entire length of Shenandoah National Park.

As one of the purposes of the club is to further interest in the Shenandoah park, the members have marked the various Skyland Trails and descriptions of them are contained in the club's "Guidebook to Paths in the Blue Ridge."

Mountain Folk Lose Their Isolation



Courtesy Potomac Appalachian Trail Club, Washington, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MAKING PRIMITIVE SECTION ACCESSIBLE GAVE JOBS TO MANY

Harvard Arranges Supervision Plan

Fifty-one visiting committees have been designated by the board of overseers of Harvard College to observe and report on the various departments and activities of the university. It is declared the intention of the college officials to bring the university into active sympathy and communication with the outside public through the greatest possible number of contacts.

Among those included in the list of more than 500 committee members are: Mr. Charles F. Adams '88, Secretary of the Navy; Mr. Ogden L. Mills '04, Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Dwight F. Davis '00, former Secretary of War; Mr. George W. Wickersham, former Attorney-General of the United States; Justice Learned Hand '93 of the United States Circuit Court; Mr. William Phillips '00, former United States Minister to Canada, and Mr. William R. Castle '00, Undersecretary of State.

Members of the various committees have been selected because of their interest in the success and usefulness of the department to be visited. Nothing tends more directly to hold a department to a high standard of progress and efficiency than the knowledge that their work will receive sympathetic support if good, and intelligent criticism if poor, according to the announcement.

INTEREST INCREASES IN POLITICS SCHOOL

Advanced registration at the two-day School of Politics on Issues of the Election: National, State, opening tomorrow at the Hotel Bradford, indicates a widespread interest in the novel idea. Mrs. Richard H. Field, vice-president of the Boston League of Women Voters, the club which is sponsoring the meeting, will preside at the opening session.

The speakers for the Tuesday morning session will discuss the platforms of the three leading parties. Representative Robert Luce will speak for the Republicans, Mr. George Roewer, Boston attorney, for the Socialists, and Gov. Joseph B. Ely for the Democrats. Mr. Stanley High, former editor of the Christian Herald, and Mr. Thomas Reed Powell will discuss prohibition at the dinner on Tuesday evening.

FATHER, SON PLAN DRY LAW DEBATE

Father and son will debate on the dry-and-wet issue tonight at Tremont Temple in Boston. The Rev. Dr. J. Whitcomb Brougher, pastor of Tremont Temple Baptist Church, will uphold prohibition. His son, Dr. Russell Morse Brougher, pastor of the Baptist Temple, Brooklyn, will present the wet argument.

Mr. Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, will preside.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC AT PORT INCREASES

Passenger traffic at the Port of Boston is increasing steadily, it was announced today by Mr. Richard Parkhurst, vice-chairman of the Boston Port Authority. During the month of September, he said, 11,639 passengers arrived at this port, compared with 10,018 a year ago, an increase of 16.18 per cent. Departures from this port gained 17.7 per cent, with 2715 passengers listed against 1618 during a corresponding period last year. The total traffic increased 23.3 per cent, with 14,353 entering and leaving the port, against 11,636 in 1931.

For the nine months of 1932 ending with September, arrivals numbered 40,153, compared with 36,947 for the corresponding period a year ago, an increase of 8.7 per cent, said Mr. Parkhurst. Departures numbered 22,526, against 14,337 last year. Total passenger traffic amounted to 62,679 persons, compared with 51,284 a year ago, an increase of 22 per cent.

MINISTER ADVOCATES FEWER WORK HOURS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Graded working hours to meet increased mechanization of industry was advocated by Hon. C. J. Arcand, Minister of Labor as a means of combating unemployment, in an address here. A shorter-hour week was one of the most important moves which will enable man to take advantage of the results "of his own intelligence."

It is the duty of an advanced society to make man master of the machine, not the slave. He advocated an organized scheme of public works, a curtailment of working hours, proper supervision of industry with a view of a higher fair wage, and greater unity among workmen themselves which would lead to revival of business.

MILTON LIBRARY SERVICE COVERS 60-YEAR PERIOD

History of Its Activities Is Interesting Review of the Movement

Sixty years of public service is portrayed in a privately published history of Milton's town library recently issued. It provides a faithful record of what everyone in Milton has done to build up the library and its branches. So many New England families have had a hand in it that the book might almost be called the historic blue book of the Milton library.

It is mainly a record of town meetings and trustee deliberations, but much quaint detail has crept in with the business data. The first library was opened in Milton village in the Associates Building, now known as the Masonic. The trustees then had to pay their share of the street watering money. They saw to it that the dog license money was paid, for the library received all the tax that was left after paying dog damages. They also accepted gifts but at first put such legacies as the $50 from Betsey Tucker into the year's spending money rather than making it a fund for permanent income.

The book is also a record of library progress, for Milton never was behind the times. In 1890 came the card catalogue. In 1900 the manila paper covers to protect the books were discarded. The East Milton branch was started as a reading room over Babcock's store in 1883. The Mattapan branch, started in 1899, for many years was part of a community house, known as Kidder House, and when the present library building was built in 1930 it had a balance in its favor of more than $2500.

The main building of the Milton Library, built in 1902, is an art museum as well as a library and has been headquarters for public work of woman's clubs and art exhibits. Probably the most progressive work done by the library has been its house-to-house delivery of books, which was done by horse from 1902 until 1927 when the delivery wagon was run into by an automobile, while the most recent note of progress is the attempt of the trustees to have the library employees receive pensions.

The appendix of the book gives much vital data showing how the circulation mounted from 15,500 in 1871 to 148,562 in 1930, almost tenfold, while the population increased only eightfold.

The author of this civic record, this "Sixty Years of the Milton Library," is Mr. Nathaniel Thayer Kidder who, although he is responsible for much of the library progress, keeps himself as modestly detached from his book as a Maupassant or a Stendhal. He has lived most of his life in Milton. He has been a trustee of the Milton Public Library since 1894 and at present is chairman of the board. He has always been actively interested in the library and has given most generously to it.

Mr. Kidder was instrumental in securing the land for the present Central Library, gave $21,000 toward the building, gave the land for the new branch at East Milton, and gave $2000 to equip the East Milton Branch with new books. Although engaged in no active business he has always interested himself in philanthropic enterprises.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Women's City Club of Boston: Lecture, "Paddling Down the Rivers of Southern Germany and Austria," by Mrs. Cornelia Stratton Parker, 40 Beacon Street, 7:45.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Lecture, "Lights in Your Home," by Miss Elanor B. Dolan, auspices Adult Education Department, 8. Open to public.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Football Night open meeting, prominent representatives of the sport as guest speakers, Bates Hall, 8.

Episcopalian Club of Massachusetts: Dinner meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 6:30.

Boston Horse Show: President's dinner, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 7.

Drysalters' Club: Dinner, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 7.

Boston Club of Printing House Craftsmen: Dinner and meeting, illustrated lecture, "Closer Cooperation Between Printers and Electrotypers," by Mr. Phil McAteer, Hotel Manger, 6:15.

Boston Public Library: Lecture, "Boston From the Days of George Washington to Our Own Times," by Miss Elisabeth Herlihy, secretary of Boston Planning Board, auspices Bicentennial Committee, lecture hall, Boylston Street, 8. Open to public.

Repertory Theater: Performance of "You and I," by Boston Players, benefit Women's Service Club, 8.

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, Parent-Teacher Association, Robert G. Shaw School Hall, 7:30. Open to public.

New England Chapter, American Guild of Organists: Recital by Mr. E. Power Biggs, Church of the Covenant, Berkely and Newbury Streets, 8:15.

Simmons Club of Boston: Meeting, entertainment program, "More Sinned Against Than Necessary," or "The Extremities of Emmaline," fashioned after old-time melodrama, Women's Republican Club, 7:30.

Theaters

Colonial—"The Green Pastures," 8:15.
Copley—"Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary," 8:30.
Hollis—"Pinafore," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"Das Flotenkonzert von Sanssouci," film. At 1:23, 3:27, 5:31, 7:35, 9:39 p. m.
Shubert—"Show Boat," 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Horse Show, Boston Garden, afternoon and evening, through Saturday.

Mayonnaise Manufacturers Association: Opening day, annual meeting, morning, Hotel Kenmore, through Thursday.

Professional Women's Club: Meeting, play, "Heard 'Round the World," Hotel Statler, 3.

Luncheon to Mr. William S. Youngman, and Mr. Gaspar G. Bacon, by Mr. Chester I. Campbell, Hotel Bradford, 12:30.

Master Photo Finishers: Exhibitions, all day, Hotel Statler, through Wednesday.

Advertising Club: Luncheon meeting, talk, "Why I Live, Work and Play in New England," by Mr. Willard B. Rogers, New England Council executive board member, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Charlotte Cushman Club: Afternoon dance, members of current Boston stage attractions guests of honor, 1 Marlborough Street, 4.

Exhibition of music and musical toys, auspices Library Branch, Cambridge Home Information Center, Miss Cannon's Shop, 20 Brattle Street, morning and afternoon, through Nov. 1.

New England Anti-Vivisection Society: Public meeting, speaking program, Myers Hall, Tremont Temple, 3.

Lowell Institute: Seventh lecture in series, "Economic Policy Under the Stuarts," by Mr. E. Lipson; "The Problem of Pauperism," Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 5.

Suburban Stamp and Curio Club of Boston: Exhibition, Boston Public Library, through Nov. 6.

Massachusetts League of Women Voters: School of Politics, pn "Issues of the Election, Both National and State"; speakers at opening meeting: Mr. Bruce Bliven of the New Republic, and Mr. H. V. Kaltenborn, former editor of the Brooklyn Eagle; Hotel Bradford, 2:30.

Women's Guild of Old South Church: Luncheon meeting, address, "Art in Everyday Life of China," by Mrs. Katherine Osborne, home of Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw Jr., 30 Sears Road, Brookline, 1.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Musical program, Mr. Royal Johnson, violinist, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, pianist, Fenway Court, 2:45.

Shrine luncheon, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 12:30.

Kiwanis Club: Luncheon meeting, address, "How It Feels to Play the 'Lord,'" by Mr. Richard B. Harrison of "The Green Pastures," Boston City Club, 12:15.

Boston University: Fourth lecture in political series, "Women in Government," by Mrs. Emma Fall Schofield, Jacob Sleeper Hall, 688 Boylston Street, 12:30.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures: "Egypt Old and New," 11, 1:30 and 3:30; "Cotton From Seed to Cloth," 10:15; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Das Flotenkonzert von Sanssouci," film. At 1:23, 3:27, 5:31, 7:35, 9:39 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 9 to 5. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions; Paine Collection of Chelsea Porcelains; Ship Models; Eighteenth Century Continental Silver; Fifteenth Century German and Netherlands Engravings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sundays 1 to 4, admission free. Free guidance Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 and at other hours by appointment; music at 2:45, Sundays, music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibition of water colors by Dodge MacKnight. Exhibition of recent accessions in the Print Department. Both through month of October. Copies of twelfth century Heike scrolls.

Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Harvard University, Cambridge—Swedish peasant wall paintings. Through Nov. 14.

Boston Art Club, Darimouth and Newbury Streets, Copley Square—Second group hanging of members' work. Through Oct. 29.

Boston Public Library—Treasure Room: Illuminated manuscripts; on view through Nov. 30. Incunabula described in October issue of "More Books"; on view through Oct. 31.

Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street—Annual exhibition of summer sketches by members. Through Oct. 29.

Foster Bros., 4 Park Square—General exhibition of mezzotints. Through Oct. 29.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Engravings by Decaris. Etchings of the Washington bicentennial portfolio. Through Oct. 29.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—French and Dutch paintings of nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Also etchings by Bauer. Through Oct. 29.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Exhibition by Textile Weavers' Guild. Through Nov. 5.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Fanciful designs in line and water color, by Alfred Sevigny. Through Oct. 29.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Wood engravings in color of the nineteenth century Japanese prints by Hiroshi Yoshida. Through month of October.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Annual fall members' exhibition.

Copley Art Store, 607 Boylston Street—Recent etchings by Louis Icart.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Paintings by "Saul." Through month of October.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Japanese wood-block prints. Through Oct. 30.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Small pastel sketches of mountains in Switzerland and New England, by Kate Leah Cotharin. Through Nov. 4.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—Water colors by Maurice Prendergast. Through Nov. 5.

Gardner Gallery, 500 Boylston Street—Sculptures by Karl P. Skoog. Through Nov. 6.

Grace Horne's Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Paintings by Helen C. Stein, water colors by Elizabeth Lee, metal sculptures by Erica Karawina. Through Nov. 5.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—English sporting paintings and prints.

Smith Opens Lines Of Employment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 24—Two new lines of employment have been opened to Smith College students this year in an attempt to assist girls helping themselves through school. The college has just organized a messenger service whereby students will deliver interoffice mail and messages. A book exchange has also been organized under student management for the buying and selling of secondhand books. This proved to be a successful experiment, it is reported, and will be repeated next year.

Other possible jobs range from ushering at college functions, typing, tutoring, answering telephones and doorbells in dormitories, caring for children, catering and posing to acting as agent for a bus line, running a beauty parlor and a shopping service for dormitories.

Of the 2000 students enrolled at Smith this year, 275 are recorded as helping themselves through college by various jobs, according to Mrs. Laura W. L. Scales, college warden. This is an increase of 125 as compared with last year when the total sum earned by undergraduates was about $14,000.

Theaters

Mrs. Patrick Campbell

"The beauty, dignity and power of the spoken word"—it was as if the phrase had become meaningless since Mrs. Campbell went away. Last evening she returned to the Copley Theater, Boston, with her plea that we should care to speak beautifully. If only, she said, people would be as proud of speaking beautiful English as they are of speaking beautiful French. Yet the marvel is that, having heard her, they should be so bold as to speak at all!

Mrs. Campbell talked of the mastery of the voice, of effects wrought by vocal control, vocal attack, vocal color. And from out her rich intelligence, training and experience, she illustrated each point with an example. Therein lay the magic of the evening.

A brief pause, the flick of a handkerchief, the fingering of a necklace, the clearing of her throat, an unconscious pose—and we had Paula Tanqueray, we had Lady Macbeth, we had Mélisande and Juliet, Eliza Doolittle and the Matriarch. Anger, tenderness, fear, despair, remorse, scorn—these things quivered, flashed, blazed and were gone. A balcony in Verona, a London square, the anteroom of a Scottish baronial castle—we were there utterly, satisfyingly; although Mrs. Campbell in a black velvet gown stood before a prosaic reading desk in the midst of an incongruous modern stage setting. It was as if we were drawn back deliciously into the glamour of the great tradition of the English stage as existent in the days which are only just passed. Tree, Terry, Irving, Bernhardt — Mrs. Campbell has known them all and acted with some of them. She still walks serene in their radiant paths. The quiet, the poise, the music of her gracious voice cannot be too much honored in this age of careless and raucous speech. M. W.

Music

Puerto Rican Benefit Concert

For the relief of those in Puerto Rico who are victims of the recent hurricane, Mr. J. M. Sanromá organized a concert which was given in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. Members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Arthur Fiedler supplied orchestral numbers together with the necessary orchestral accompaniment to the Pianoforte Concerto in C minor by Rachmaninoff and the Gershwin "Rhapsody in Blue," with Mr. Sanromá taking the part of soloist in each. The orchestra offered the Overture to "Rienzi" and "A Siegfried Idyll" by Wagner and the Ravel "Bolero." The entire program was the gift of the musicians taking part.

This program formally opened the Sunday afternoon concerts at Symphony Hall and appropriately enough established between musicians and listeners a sense of camaraderie too seldom in evidence in this transition stage of things musical. Not only was the audience there in excellent numbers, but it was willing to bestow unstinted applause upon the musicians. As may be surmised, the performance in some instances left something to be desired, but the amazing thing is that such a program could have been compassed at all, considering the urgency of the situation. It is a tribute to the thorough musicianship of all those participating that the mechanics of performance were so smoothly accomplished.

Despite the evidence of insufficient rehearsal together, orchestra and soloist gave a good account of themselves in both the concerto and the rhapsody. Mr. Sanromá's too eager fingers at times betrayed him, but his usual dash and brilliancy were in evidence. Perhaps, of the two numbers, the rhapsody was the more successful, although one must not overlook his sensitive reading of the second movement of the concerto. He has probably never played in more poetic mood. G. M. S.

Visit Commemorated

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON'S POSTAL CACHET

Safety Record Continues Better

Although there were 22 fatalities on Massachusetts highways last week, according to Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, registrar of motor vehicles, today, the State continued its march toward a reduction in motor fatalities for the year as compared with 1931. The week's total was five less than the corresponding period of last year.

The yearly record was somewhat marred, however, the registrar pointed out, in that the weekly toll was 12 greater than the preceding week. An increase in drunken driver offenders was noted with 86 convictions as compared to 51 in the preceding week. Twelve were sent to jail.

Revocations and suspensions of licenses also increased by 499 over the preceding week to the high mark of 1670. This was 2617 fewer than last year's corresponding figure, however. Of this total, 1107 were for failure to pay insurance premiums.

Boston Art Notes

Vose Galleries

At the Vose Galleries in Copley Square there may be seen an exhibition of Dutch and French pictures brought to America from Amsterdam by Mr. P. C. Eilers. Names well known to art lovers are listed in the catalogue; the collection is well worth seeing.

Among the French canvases are works of the Barbizons and Impressionists. Included are a delightful pastoral scene made by Jean Baptiste Corot and, for variation in treatment of the subject matter of the outdoors, a landscape by Charles Daubigny. The latter is solid and sharp in effect, while the former has the peculiar evanescent quality of Corot. A picture that is typically French in subject, handling and grace is a scene of the Antibes by Eugène Boudin, teacher of Degas and Monet. The clarity of the design, the crisp, assured brushwork, the balmy atmosphere are characteristics which persist in work by good native French artists. By Camille Pissaro there is a figure subject, entitled "Le Repos." The new attitude established by the Impressionists is evident in it, to wit, the consideration of the figure as only a part of the picture, no more, no less, than a color unit in the larger composition. The impersonal attitude of the Impressionists contrasts with the poetry of the earlier painters.

From Holland come some pictures by Jongkind, outstanding a portrayal of "Dutch Vessels on the English Coast." Here the Dutchman may be seen in a most brilliant performance. Of great interest is a picture called "The Bride," by Matthys Maris. It is painted in the dreamlike unsubstantial manner of Carrière's style. There is some speculation that Carrière was directly influenced by him.

There are many prints, water colors and etchings by Marius A. J. Bauer. Their Oriental subjects are romantic, picturesque and imaginative.

Of outstanding interest in the exhibition is a powerfully painted sketch by Daumier. The masterly handling of form of this master may be discovered in this canvas, called "L'Évasion." D. A.

PHILATELISTS OBSERVE TWO ANNIVERSARIES

Washington's Visit and Stamp Club's Founding Commemorated

Boston philatelists today are observing two anniversaries of importance to stamp collectors.

The main celebration is in connection with the 143d anniversary of George Washington's visit to Boston on Oct 24, 1789, while the other commemorates the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the Suburban Stamp and Curio Club of Boston, one of the largest organizations of its type in the United States.

In connection with the celebration of Washington's visit, the Boston George Washington Bicentennial Committee has issued a special postal cachet, which is stamped upon envelopes, and for which there is a great demand among collectors and souvenir hunters.

Many Requests Received

The "Boston Welcome to Washington" cachets will be distributed on envelopes to practically every section of the United States. Philatelists have sent in requests for these cachets from cities in Hawaii, California, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio, Washington, Delaware, New York and from many communities in New England.

The cachet pictures the gathering which received Washington at the Arch of Honor, designed by Charles Bulfinch and erected at the Old State House on Washington.

The newly inaugurated President visited Boston in 1789 during his good-will tour of the New England states. He remained in Boston five days. The cachet takes the place of a reënactment of the events of Washington's visit, which circumstances rendered impossible at this time.

The feature of the Suburban Club celebration is an exhibition of stamps, coins and medals at the Boston Public Library. This exhibition, which started today, continues through Nov. 6.

Coin and Medal Collection

The collection of Washingtoniana being shown is especially appropriate for the anniversary of Washington's visit. A total of 550 Washington coins and medals, dating from 1775 to 1932, are exhibited in one case. The most valuable piece is a plaque, which is listed as number one in the collector's catalogue.

In another case, Mr. Henry Schuhmacher, founder of the club, is showing all medals and coins issued in 1932 in connection with the Washington Bicentennial celebrations in various communities. Perhaps the main pieces in this exhibit are the coins and medals issued by the United States Government, as well as models struck in Paris and Berlin. Mr. Schuhmacher, who was a member of the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary Committee in 1930, also is showing what he declares to be the most complete collection of Tercentenary coins and medals in existence. A total of 187 varieties constitutes this colorful collection.

The celebration of the Suburban Club will include banquets tonight and Thursday.

FRENCH HONOR AMERICAN

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 24 (AP)—Mr. George W. Davison, New York banker and president of Wesleyan University's trustees, has been decorated with the cross of knight of the French Legion of Honor, it was announced yesterday.

ST. LOUIS-SAN FRANCISCO

St. Louis-San Francisco system reports for September a net loss of $563,471 after taxes and charges, compared with net loss of $175,085 in September, 1931. For nine months ended Sept. 30, 1932, net loss was $7,879,594 after taxes and charges, compared with net loss of $1,359,385 in the first nine months of 1931.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; moderate easterly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; slowly rising temperature Tuesday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate north and northeast winds over north portion and fresh to strong northeast and east winds over south portion; partly overcast weather over north portion and overcast weather over south portion tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	58	62	Montreal ...	54	46
Bismarck ...	32	48	Nantucket ...	48	58
Boston	42	58	New Orleans.	66	82
Buffalo	42	48	New York ...	48	58
Calgary	26	42	Norfolk, Va.	60	74
Charleston .	66	76	North Platte.	40	66
Chicago	52	60	Philadelphia.	54	60
Cincinnati ...	52	72	Phoenix,Ariz.	52	80
Denver	30	68	Pittsburgh ..	52	56
Eastport, Me.	38	50	Portland, Me.	38	54
Hatteras	74	74	Raleigh	58	74
Honolulu,T.H.	..	80	St. Louis ...	52	68
7p.m. Oct. 23	76	..	St. Paul	44	52
Helena,Mont.	32	42	Salt Lake City	32	46
Huron, S. D..	38	56	San Francisco	60	66
Jacksonville .	70	84	SantaFe,N.M.	38	52
Kansas City.	46	62	Seattle	42	54
Key West ...	80	86	Tampa	68	84
Los Angeles .	54	74	Washington..	56	64
Memphis	64	80	Wichita,Kan.	52	76
Miami, Fla..	76	84	Williston,N.D.	22	42

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Oct. 24.
B—Maximum Oct. 23.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 6:28 p. m., Tuesday 7:08 a. m.
Height of tides 8.5 feet, 8.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:19 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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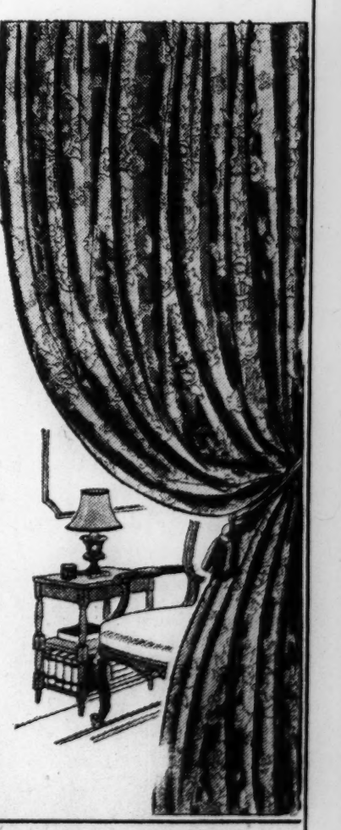

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CANADIAN CLUB SOWING ITS OWN PEACE GARDEN

Boston Organization Factor in Canada-United States Good Will

Tucked away in a secluded room of the Bellevue Hotel is an organization which is planting a peace garden of its own between Canada and the United States.

In this case, the seeds sown are not tossed into the soil, but are of the variety which blossom into friendship by bringing business men, bankers and governmental officials of the two English-speaking countries into closer contact for the exchange of ideas and good fellowship.

Some organizations of necessity are constantly before the public eye. Others labor in their own quiet way for social and economic progress with only the fruits of their efforts catching the public attention. The Canadian Club of Boston is one of the latter type, not as large, perhaps, in numbers as many local fraternal groups, but justly proud of the quality and purpose of its service.

Officials of the club can remember prior to its origin in 1900, when an immigrant from Canada considered it poor business to tell Americans that he was a Canadian. Largely through efforts of the Canadian Club, it is believed, the two peoples have come to realize that they have much in common and that both can profit by a liberal exchange of policies and practical business methods.

During the business stress, according to Mr. Arthur W. Davis, newly elected president of the club, the organization has given temporary relief and secured many positions for Canadians who would otherwise have had to apply for help from the municipalities and thus add to the pressure on public welfare funds throughout New England.

"The primary purpose of our club," he said, "is to aid Canadians coming into this country to take their places in the social life of their communities and to help them become worth-while citizens. Of equal importance is our desire to promote a greater measure of neighborliness between the two great North American countries."

To keep its "peace garden" well cultivated, the Canadian Club encourages prominent Canadians to speak under the club's auspices in Boston on conditions and aims of the Canadian people. The club always makes sure that when a banker from Canada speaks or comes to Boston, local bankers are invited to meet him or listen to his address. If it's a business man, the local business men receive a call. A cross fire for this form of progressive discussion is maintained by soliciting prominent Americans to speak and inviting interested Canadians to listen.

This policy will be continued when Mr. Charles D. Richards, Premier of New Brunswick, speaks under the auspices of the club at the Hotel Somerset, Oct. 20, and the Premier of Ontario comes to Boston for an address on Nov. 16.

"Americans little realize," Mr. Davis declared, "the large proportion of Canadians represented in the business and political activities of the United States. Take them out of these activities and a noticeable hole would develop which I believe would be difficult to fill. This is not pride but merely a desire on my part to stress the interlocking interests of the two nations."

Probably the first seed was sown in the founding of the Canadian Club when Sir Charles Tupper, former Canadian Premier, spoke to an enthusiastic gathering of Canadians at Tremont Temple in 1900. His subject was the Boer War, then in progress in South Africa. Perhaps it is a coincidence, officials of the club state, that a talk on war should have furnished the grain of an idea which almost immediately sprang into bloom as one of New England's quietly working yet most influential organizations in the cause of international peace.

Boy Hoover Couldn't Believe Man Could Eat a 75-Cent Meal

Humanity of the President From Childhood Up Is Shown in Little Anecdotes of Him That Have Cropped Out Here and There

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Once when Herbert Hoover was a small boy he saw an advertisement of a 75-cent meal, and disbelieved it. No human stomach, he thought, could hold all that food!

This slight anecdote, told once by Mr. Hoover himself in utmost simplicity and without any thought of the implications which might be drawn from it, actually illuminates the kind of boyhood background from which Mr. Hoover emerged.

There has been new interest directed to the matter of Mr. Hoover's personality in the course of the present campaign and once again the Republican effort to "humanize" the candidate has been nearly thwarted by the President's own Quaker dislike of personal publicity.

And yet, here and there, facts are presented upon which the reader can judge for himself in estimating the President's character.

Never Attended School

There was that incident of Ray McKinley, up at the Rapidan camp, who brought in a 'possum one day, and revealed at supper with the Hoovers that neither he nor his brothers had ever been at school. There was no school up in those mountains. There were a good many courses of action which Mr. Hoover might have taken on such information. "Dave" Ingalls, the boyish former Assistant Secretary of Navy, now running for Governor of Ohio, who tells the story, points out that most of us probably would have expressed indignation—and then forgotten the matter. Mr. Hoover did not express indignation. He simply inquired into the facts. Nothing more was said. But today the brothers and sisters of Ray McKinley and others of the mountain community are sitting in a schoolhouse—a schoolhouse built by Mr. Hoover, and being taught by a young schoolteacher secured by Mr. Hoover.

Mr. Hoover is a hard man to dramatize. Anecdotes do not cling to him, as to some men. From the point of view of the story-teller, for example, what is there to be said of three years' fighting of successive waves of business decline, in the White House? President Hoover became President—and then everything adverse that could happen, did happen. The troubles of the United States and the world at large were tumbled onto the front lawn of the White House like a load of bricks. It was all very prosaic. Mr. Hoover simply has been removing the bricks.

But here and there revealing anecdotes crop out. For example, there was that gray, cool morning on board a battleship when one of the reporters who was a member of the President's party and who disagreed with Mr. Hoover's views on temperance, and who had been giving practical expression to his disagreement the night before, with disastrous results, was standing at the rail. He was a most unhappy reporter. The fumes of liquor were still in his head. It was 6 o'clock. Out on the deck stepped a lonely figure of a man, muffled in overcoat. He looked the other occupant of the deck over. One glance sufficed to tell the whole story. There was no conversation, no admonition, hardly a salutation. But the incident is told, and it is a true one, that the President grasped the arm of the former reveler, and quietly but firmly proceeded to propel him up and down the deck. Not a word was spoken. But the steady march continued. Up and down; up and down, with never a relaxation of the firm grip on the arm, till the alcoholic vapor began to subside, and the salty gale whistled through the rigging and the gasping mouth of the breathless journalist. At length the latter made his escape, out of breath, but feeling infinitely improved. There was no word spoken throughout. A smile followed him down the stairs. And the slight incident would never have been chronicled if it had depended upon the President to divulge it.

Impress of Restraint

Perhaps it is because Mr. Hoover had such a cold sort of a boyhood himself that he has always been particularly sympathetic to children. His father passed on when he was six, and his mother when he was nine. Until 14, young Hoover was boarded round, among a succession of Quaker relatives, alone in the world. They left upon him an indelible impress of restraint. It was a boyhood of repression, and one of its effects now is to make Mr. Hoover a doer and not a talker; an executive, rather than a showman. Whatever the virtues of this taciturnity, it does not aid a political career!

While at Des Moines recently Mr. Hoover told a group of editors one aspect of the strictness of his early life. His relatives considered that there was something demoralizing about the Youth's Companion, of all magazines, and it was barred. Mr. Hoover used to walk three miles over to a neighbor's, where they did not have that restrictive attitude, and read the Youth's Companion—in the hay mow!

Of Mr. Hoover's kindly attitude toward children there can be no doubt. It is one of his winning sides. His statement before the White House Child Protection Conference of 1929 bears repeating:

"We approach all problems of childhood with affection. Theirs is the province of joy and good humor. They are the most wholesome part of the race, the sweetest, for they are fresher from the hands of God. Whimsical, ingenious, mischievous, we live a life of apprehension as to what their opinion of us may be; a life of defense against their terrifying energy; we put them to bed with a sense of relief and a lingering of devotion. We envy them the freshness of adventure and discovery of life; we mourn over the disappointments they will meet. . . ."

It is a beautiful phrase, that about putting them to bed "with a sense of relief and a lingering of devotion"! Any parent can understand it. The orphan lad who trudged his way barefooted to school; who swam in the muddy swimming-hole; who disbelieved in a 75-cent lunch; who saved money at 14, and slept and studied in the back room of an office kept all through boyhood and all through life his membory of the potential charms of childhood.

Now President Hoover has sons and grandchildren of his own and they supply a world for him which is far removed from political turmoil. It is a personal side of life regarding which Mr. Hoover bitterly resents any intrusion. Mr. Hoover is one of those odd people who believe that even statesmen deserve privacy.

In the present political campaign there is something gallant to many observers in the picture the President presents. It is an uphill fight for his Administration. Most observers stress the difficulties in the path of reëlection. Many Republican leaders have quit the contest. But it appears that Mr. Hoover never learned to quit. In his quiet, rather inarticulate and dogged way, he is going on with it. Mr. Hoover is not an eloquent man. He shuns the limelight. But so far as there is any contest in the present campaign, it is because Mr. Hoover has put it there. He has gone out and made speeches—and excellent speeches. His hard blows, one after the other, in his acceptance speech, at Des Moines, at Cleveland, have been rallying cries for his party. Once more he is carrying the whole brunt of a hard task.

Win or lose, the last months have added a good deal to Mr. Hoover's stature in the eyes even of some of his former enemies.

Standing wan in the kleiglights of the big Cleveland auditorium, he presents an appealing figure. The wheel of the Ship of State came to him in a time of furious storm; he has held the wheel firm. That record cannot be effaced, no matter who brings the ship to port.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

William A. Butzbach, Rockville Center, N. Y.
Gertrude Hatch, Oceanville, Maine.
Georgia M. Butzbach, Rockville Center, N. Y.
Katherine E. Lane, Merrick, N. Y.
Marie F. Stahl, Auburn, N. Y.
Edward H. Stahl, Auburn, N. Y.
Donald E. Stahl, Auburn, N. Y.
Doris E. Pinckin, Rockville Center, N. Y.
R. W. Van Delft, Rockville Center, N. Y.
Mrs. G. L. Pfundstein, Chanute, Kan.
G. L. Prundstein, Chanute, Kan.
Ethel L. Tompkins, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Florence M. Koerner, Patchogue, N. Y.
John W. Koerner, Patchogue, N. Y.
Essie J. Robertson, Oceanside, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. John L. Kister, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Mrs. John Forsyth, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Miss Jessie K. Dewell, New Haven, Conn.
Dr. E. H. Feader, Toronto, Ont., Can.
Mrs. E. H. Feader, Toronto, Ont., Can.
Edith A. Williams, North Billerica, Mass.
Sallie P. Ring Mason, Lowell, Mass.
Sarah Burnham, Littleton, N. H.
Thomas Tattersall, Harrogate, Eng.
Gertrude Tattersall, Harrogate, Eng.

SUNDAY

Marjorie C. Rice, Montclair, N. J.
Russell Woodard, Owosso, Mich.
Louise Fox, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. F. De Vurst, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Mrs. Edward Fricke, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Arthur Dummeth, Rowley, Mass.
Mrs. Arthur Dummeth, Rowley, Mass.
Mrs. Evangeline M. Watts, St. John, N. B., Canada.
Roger H. Watts, New Haven, Conn.
Mildred Hill Foster, Los Angeles, Calif.
Alice Sullivan, San Francisco, Calif.
Lalage L. Littlewood, Los Angeles, Calif.
Lois S. Olive, St. John, N. B., Canada.
Mrs. Margie Hafford, Bristol, Conn.
Myrtle Hafford, Bristol, Conn.
Mrs. Grace A. Whitelock, Altoona, Penna.
Herbert W. Shadel, Bristol, Conn.
Mrs. H. W. Shadel, Briston, Conn.
Jack W. Shadel, Bristol, Conn.
Mrs. B. Kidwell, Natal, South Africa.
Mrs. Ethel Marton, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Amos Rines, West Somerville, Mass.
Amos Rines, West Somerville, Mass.

Australia's 'Prince of Mocking Birds'

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MALE LYRE BIRD, STANDING ON A MOUND, DISPLAYING HIS PLUMAGE

Woods of Australia Resound With Shrill Calls of Lyre Birds

Powers of Mimicry Run Range From Carol of Thrush to Bark of a Fox and Clank of Farm Tools

By TOM TREGELLAS

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—I suppose if a vote were taken as to which bird in Australia excited the most interest the lyre bird would be an easy winner.

Although the bird has been well known for nearly a century and has been written up, photographed, broadcast and made into moving pictures, it is nevertheless true that much remains to be told about its habits and history, and it is my purpose to give the result of 19 years of personal observation.

The birds are found inhabiting the coastal ranges of Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria, and are generally within sight of the sea and within reach of its breezes.

Being birds of the underwood and shy and wary, they prefer the ferny glades and dark shadows of the gullies, though they are also found among wooded hills and rock-strewn areas.

They all possess one peculiarity, that of being able to mimic or imitate many sounds of the bush, and this proclivity has earned for them the title of "Prince of Mocking Birds." This mimicry is heard intermittently through the year, but is heard at its best at the beginning of the nesting season.

Vehement in Vocalization

Beginning about May when the mounds are being prepared for occupation, the males practice a few preliminary staves in rather cracked voices, waxing hotter as the season advances, till by the end of June they are in full cry and the very woods resound with the vehemence of their calling.

Every male has its own repertoire of calls and each group has the same sequence. A bird which starts with the call of the black cockatoo once will start with the same call again, and the bird that finishes or ends its group of calls with the joyous carol of the harmonious thrush will end it the same next time. No two males call alike.

The mounds are generally built amongst dense scrub or bracken, are about 3 feet 6 inches in diameter and raised a few inches in the center, material for them being scratched in from the sides. Many mounds communicate by a runway through the bracken.

It is not at all necessary for a male to have access to a mound from which to call, as he calls equally well from logs, stumps, or other eminences, and will frequently call in the midst of feeding.

Dancing Mound a Misnomer

I do not by any chance or mischance refer to the mounds as "dancing mounds," for dancing mounds they are not and never will be. The name of "dancing mound" is a misnomer. The only approach to a dance is when a male is strutting about and using the resonant and far-reaching call of "Pillickpillick," accompanied by three jumps between calls, and the equally sonorous call of "Tuggerah, tuggerah, tuggerah," twice repeated, with a marking time step between each group of calls.

I have in my diary more than 40 calls given by the birds, the principal of which are Black Cockatoo, Gang-gang Cockatoo, Butcher Bird, Pilot Bird, Strepera, Crimson Parrot, Kookaburra, Harmonious Thrush, Golden-breasted, Rufous, and Olive Whistlers, Red-wattled Bird, Brown Owl, Podargus and Whip Bird.

A number of the smaller birds are also imitated, and the clinking of wedges, wood-cutting, crosscut-saw, bark of a fox, child crying, and blasting at a quarry faithfully reproduced.

In addition to this, he uses the "Blick, blick, blick" oft repeated when walking off after displaying, and a number of calls which are unidentifiable.

Speaking of calls also reminds me that it is not only the male who does this marvelous mimicry, as my principal hen bird at camp, "Lady," has quite a number of calls, giving some that I never even heard a male attempt. These are given generally under stress of great emotion or anxiety when the chick is taken squeaking from the nest.

I am sorry to record that as far as housekeeping is concerned the male is a failure. He has nothing whatever to do with the nest or its building, and is not even the architect on the job. His mate chooses the site, brings all the materials, builds the nest, lays the solitary egg, hatches it out, feeds the chick and does all the housework.

The male never comes near the nest at all. The nest is a bulky structure about 2 feet in diameter and about 10 or 12 inches internal measurement. Rough on the exterior, with a lining of shredded tree fern and feathers, it is warm and comfortable and well fitted to be a home for the downy chick. The hen goes in head first, turns around when inside with her tail around her and head out.

Nests Ready Early

The nest is generally ready for occupation in June. It takes about a month to build, is often ready a week or two before the egg is laid. The time of incubation is never less than five weeks and tnree days, and the chick remains in the nest sometimes for two months, depending on the height of the nest above ground.

Nests are found on the ground, on stumps, tree-ferns, wattles, blackwoods and big gums, the highest nest I photographed being 60 feet from the ground.

The lyre bird is a poor flier and never could fly up that height, but she is a good jumper and jumps and flaps from limb to limb till level with the nest, then jumps across.

The hen bird, when collecting food for the young, stores it in the pliant skin of the throat, and on returning to the nest puts her bill down his throat and with her tongue pushes the food down where it is wanted. On returning with food she keeps up a gentle purring to let him know she is coming, and he answers by a tremulous twitter which makes the operation doubly interesting.

Banding Proves Futile

For years I have placed bands bearing my initials and date of banding stamped thereon, on the legs of all young birds before leaving the nests, with the object of finding out how far the young wander before starting housekeeping on their own, and of finding out to what age the birds live. As yet I have never come across a banded bird and don't know anyone who has, and I am still in doubt as to what becomes of them.

The birds molt in September, the male losing the egretlike tail plumes first, the two central wirelike feathers next, followed by the side barred decorative feathers.

We are often told that foxes take toll of the birds when roosting at night, but no lyre-bird roosts lower than 30 feet from the ground, some go up to 150 feet, and the only fox who could get them would be a flying fox—and the flying fox is a vegetarian.

INDUSTRY DECLARED CLOSER TO STATE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—Government and industry will come closer together during the next 10 years than in any previous period in American history, Mr. James C. McMullin, formerly president of the Index Number Institute, told the American Woman's Association at a lucheon today.

The attempt to keep them apart came close to causing "a complete collapse of the financial and industrial fabric," he said, and then came President Hoover's program, "theoretically designed solely to meet a temporary emergency, but with tremendous implications for the future."

Although the national budget is further from being balanced today than it was some months ago when bankers shook their heads over it, now they are eagerly oversubscribing to every new issue of government notes, he asserted, adding that "they find this procedure attractive, earning interest without risk." The wholesale replacement of private with public credit, he declared, cannot be easily reversed.

HERSHEY CHOCOLATE NET

Hershey Chocolate Corporation and subsidiaries report for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net income of $1,338,977 compared with $1,767,134 in the like period last year. For the nine months ended Sept. 30 net income was $4,082,801 compared with $6,485,814 in the first nine months of 1931.

TURNER ENDS FAST FLIGHT

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 24 (AP)—Col. Roscoe Turner, speed pilot, completed the first one-day flight on record between Mexico City and Los Angeles in an announced flying time of 11 hours 54 minutes. With Mr. Joseph Schenck, film producer, and Miss Lily Damita, screen actress, as passengers, he averaged 150 miles hourly on the 1700-mile flight, making refueling stops at Torreon, Mexico, El Paso and Tucson.

Radio Wholly Within Rights, Says G. O. P. Publicity Head

Radiocasting a Commercial Development, Mr. Allen Points Out, and Advertisers Cannot Be Sacrificed to Make Way for Political Speeches

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau
Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 22—Commenting on the complaint of Mr. Joy Elmer Morgan, chairman of the National Committee on Education by Radio, that the radio companies were not giving the proper hearing to the political parties in the present campaign, Mr. Henry J. Allen, director of publicity for the Republican National Committee, said that while there is some merit in the argument, Mr. Morgan's indictment of the radio companies is too broad.

Mr. Morgan's complaint was contained in an open letter to members of Congress and the national political committees, made public from Washington yesterday and although this communication had not yet been received at Republican headquarters, when apprised of its contents, the Republican publicity chief, and former Senator from Kansas, said:

"Mr. Morgan raises a very interesting subject and while I am inclined to think that there is some merit in his attitude, the charge that the radio companies are violating the fundamental charter of radio is doubtless too sweeping."

The question of depriving radiocasting companies of the privilege of selling their time to those parties and candidates who wish to take it and pay for it because there are other parties and candidates who cannot take it and pay for it, Senator Allen said, is one which cannot be settled in the brief space of a newspaper interview.

"The radio, as a great new means of communication, is growing in value, and as time goes on will undoubtedly require new regulatory features to endow it with the proper range of usefulness without giving an unfair disadvantage to those who cannot now use it," Senator Allen declared.

But it should not be overlooked, he added, that the radio has been developed to its present efficiency and usefulness because it has been a commercial project. Nor should it be overlooked, he declared, that the radiocasting companies have given free time to such political news events as conventions and acceptance speeches, and that always when the President speaks on nonpolitical subjects his speeches are made the subject of free radiocasts.

"However," he said, "some future legislation is undoubtedly necessary to preserve this great human agency from over-commercialism."

Masons Dedicate Home in Maryland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Oct. 24—The new Masonic Home, "Bonnie Blink," at Cockeysville, Md., referred to as "the greatest achievement of Maryland Masons," was dedicated to "brotherly love, relief and truth" on Saturday afternoon by the Grand Lodge of Maryland, with Mr. George R. Gorsuch, Grand Master, presiding.

The beautiful home, situated on an elevation, was erected at an estimated cost of $700,000. It will not be opened until sometime during the early part of next year. It will care for Master Masons, widows of Masons and later will receive the dependent children of Masons who cannot be properly cared for elsewhere.

There are 150 bedrooms, large recreation room, assembly hall and dining rooms. Mr. William W. Emmart, Baltimore, is the architect. The building is constructed of native stone with limestone trimmings. An initial subscription of $14,000 for the home fund was made by the Order of Eastern Star. Decision to build the home was made during the administration of Mr. Warren S. Seipp, Grand Master, who passed on in 1930. There is a farm of more than 300 acres upon which most of the produce needed will be raised.

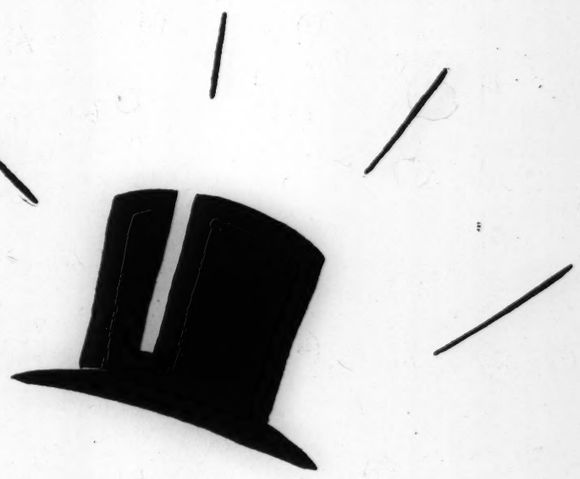
New Span Assured Over Mississippi

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 24—The Huey P. Long rail and vehicular bridge, towering high over the swirling Mississippi River, will be, when completed, a fitting monument to railroad engineers of some 40 years ago.

Not so because they were directly responsible for the bridge but because it was the dream which gave impetus to the idea which culminated recently in Washington, when the Reconstruction Finance Corporation agreed to purchase $13,000,000 worth of the state bonds and reserved option on another $1,000,000—thus assuring an early start on construction.

Aside from the engineering phase, the bridging of the Mississippi at the Nine-Mile-Point, only a short distance above New Orleans, will mark a new era for city and State. One of the very first benefits to be derived therefrom will be the employing of some 2000 persons for a period of about 30 months in construction work here, and another 2500 persons in other sections of the country for the manufacture of the needed materials.



WE'VE PUT A
HIGH HAT ON LOW PRICES

SEVENTY-THREE years ago we'd have hesitated to offer you bargains like those we're offering during our Anniversary Sale. You'd probably have suspected the quality of the food because of the low prices.

But in 73 years people have got to know us pretty well. We've gained a reputation for quality, while selling the best food at prices people can afford.

Today, the people who used to be suspicious of low prices, are thinking there's something wrong with high prices. You can thank A&P for that. We put the low price in Society.

This is our 73rd Anniversary—73 years of public confidence. And we're celebrating by offering outstanding values, good things to eat at prices unusually low. A few days longer of A&P's Anniversary Sale, which means there's still time to save money.

The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.

IVORY SOAP NOW AT THE LOWEST PRICES IN 17 YEARS! USE IT FOR FACE · BATH · NICE CLOTHES · DISHES

RUFUS STEELE SAYS:—

"Now after almost a quarter of a century the noted article is viewed as having lost neither in interest nor in meaning. To the historical student it is still a guidepost in his search for the truth; while to the Christian Scientist it is in the nature of a heritage perhaps beyond price." . . .

"What Mrs. Eddy Said to Arthur Brisbane." $1.00—$2.00
ON SALE AT READING ROOMS

Following a Will-o'-the-Wisp, President Declares, Is Not National Progress

(Continued from Page 1)

that has shaken the country for three years has been all but weathered; already there are rifts in the clouds; conditions show sure signs of improvement; why change the course, then, he asked, or the helmsman, when the present tack will bring the Ship of State to safety and calm waters?

This was the message Mr. Hoover carried to Detroit Saturday, and the tumultuous enthusiasm it evoked from the more than 20,000 people packed within the lofty halls of the Stadium has been ringing joyfully in the ears of Republican leaders ever since and giving new encouragement to the whole party organization.

By a coincidence it was left to Detroit to give Mr. Hoover not only the most friendly, but the most hostile reception of his campaign thus far. A group of several hundred Communists lined the street across the station plaza and booed vigorously as the first part of the presidential party emerged from the station. Elaborate police precautions somewhat delayed the candidate in his departure for the hall.

The reception as Mr. Hoover traveled in an open car from the station to the Stadium was decidedly mixed and another hostile Communist crowd met and jeered at the hall. Police were assembled in force, and as a precaution, after the speech was delivered, Mr. Hoover made the return trip to the station in a closed sedan, and he did not visit the overflow crowds in the city.

Ovation Evidently Heartfelt

But inside the Olympia Stadium the cheers that greeted President Hoover made up for events outside and were unequaled in volume even at the height of the ovation on his nomination at Chicago. There was nothing artificial in the applause and in fact officials attempted to restrain it because of the approach of the radio hour. There was a preliminary cheer as Mr. Henry Ford stepped modestly out on the big stage at 8:35 and was recognized in the crowd of politicians. Two minutes later the President appeared and the great crowd went wild.

On the stage were a hundred or more leading Republicans, including Mr. Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General; Mr. Roy D. Chapin, former Detroit automobile manufacturer, and now Secretary of Commerce; Senator Otis F. Glenn of Illinois, Senator James Couzens and Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Michigan, and Gov. and Mrs. Wilber M. Brucker.

Mr. Ford gazed out speculatively over the sea of faces—a strikingly nonpolitical looking figure, with deeply lined face, lean body and shrewd eyes, apparently trying not to look self-conscious. He smiled only rarely and kept his Yankee composure, only occasionally clasping and unclasping his hands in the storm of subsequent applause for Mr. Hoover.

The center and focus of the popular outburst was President Hoover standing, face flushed and self-conscious, as the cheers roared about him, and Mrs. Hoover, holding a big bunch of purple chrysanthemums.

The crowd's enthusiasm broke out intermittently in the course of the speech that followed and sounded to keen Republican leaders almost as important as Mr. Hoover's declarations of policy, in calculating the prospect of party victory in the critical election in Michigan this year, where 19 electoral votes hang in the balance.

Wave on wave of emotion swept and shook the crowd at the outset and drowned the band on the platform, save for the pounding of the drum. The band started "America," and the applause stopped, to break out again immediately thereafter.

Mr. Hoover gave no immediate salutation to the greeting save slight inclinations of his head, and he finally calmed the crowd by a half gesture of both arms. But his response to the cheers, if not direct, was very evident in what followed to those familiar with his platform manner, by the greater vigor and force with which he threw himself into his speech.

The President, nominally a diffident platform speaker, spoke with greater energy than ever previously in this campaign, and as he attacked Governor Roosevelt again and again, did so as though he enjoyed it, while the crowd cheered response. There was no trace of self-consciousness in his manner once the speech began and the excited tension of the crowd was held throughout by the vigor and resonance of his voice.

Field Marshal of Reconstruction

Another roll of cheers followed Mr. Hoover's introduction by Governor Brucker, who declared that no man "has been so assailed since Lincoln's time—yet he has had the courage to think and do." He introduced him as the "field marshal of American reconstruction, His Excellency—President Hoover."

The most important issue before the American people right now is to overcome this crisis, said Mr. Hoover in his first sentence. He added that if the strategy which the Administration has started is continued "we shall win."

Mr. Hoover retold the points of his reconstruction program which came to a total of 18, and contrasted with them some 10 instances in which he declared Democrats had opposed his efforts. Again and again Mr. Hoover denounced the Roosevelt program, sometimes referring to his opponent as the "Democratic candidate" and sometimes as the "Governor," and once—and for the first time in the campaign—specifying "Franklin D. Roosevelt" by name. He upbraided him for holding out "frivolous promises" of jobs to 10,000,000 unemployed, declaring it a "terrible thing" that such offers should be made "for political purposes."

Goes Democrats One Better

He answered Governor Roosevelt's speech at Pittsburgh Wednesday night on government expenditures, point by point, ridiculing the Democrats' proposal to save $1,000,000,000 and asserting that by the peculiar computations which the latter had followed he himself would save $1,500,000,000 if he could secure Democratic coöperation.

The country must decide whether to follow the traditional and tested Republican policies or "will-o'-the-wisps," he declared. In a striking paragraph toward the close, he declared:

"I can well understand that my countrymen are weary and sore and tired. I can well understand that part of this weariness comes from exhaustion of a long battle. But in the battle we have carried the first line of trenches. It is of transcendent importance that there shall be no interruption; that there shall be no change in the strategy and tactics used in the midst of victorious movement. The essentials of American life must not be broken down in chaos and in peril."

What happened to his own fortunes was of slight importance, Mr. Hoover told the crowd at the conclusion.

"What is of vast importance," he added, "is the measures and policies you adopt by your vote, and the men and the forces who in front and behind the scenes will dominate our national life."

President Minces No Words

The text of Mr. Hoover's full speech follows:

The most important issue before the American people right now is to overcome this crisis.

What our people need is the restoration of their normal jobs, recovery of agriculture prices and business. They need help in the meantime to tide them over until these things are accomplished that they may not go hungry nor lose their farms and homes. I wish to present to you the evidence that the measures and policies of the Republican Administration are winning this major battle for recovery. They are taking care of distress in the meantime.

It can be demonstrated that the tide has turned and the gigantic forces of depression are in retreat. Our measures and policies have demonstrated their effectiveness. They have preserved the American people from certain chaos and have preserved a final fortress of stability in the world. Recovery would have been faster but for four months of paralysis during the spring months while we were defeating proposals of the Democratic House of Representatives to increase governmental expenses by $3,500,000,000, the issue of fiat money and other destructive legislation.

Battle Must Go On

The battle must be continued. We have yet to go a long way and capture many positions to restore agriculture and employment. But it can be made plain that if the stride we have established is maintained, and the battle not halted by a change in the midst of action, we shall win.

If we examine but a few indications, we find that since it was known that the destructive proposals of the Democratic House were stopped over $300,000,000 of gold has flowed into our country through restored confidence abroad, $250,000,000 of currency has returned from hoarding through restoration of confidence.

At home, the values of bonds have increased by 20 per cent, thus safeguarding every depositor in a savings bank and every policyholder in insurance companies. Manufacturing production has increased by 10 per cent. Some groups, such as textiles, have increased over 50 per cent in activity.

Contrary to the usual seasonal trend, building contracts have steadily increased. The Department of Commerce shows that over 180,000 workers returned to the manufacturing industry in August, 306,000 more in September and there is evidence of even a still larger number in October. Car loadings have increased from 490,000 per week to 650,000 per week, showing the increased volume of materials moving. Exports and imports have increased nearly 23 per cent. Agricultural prices, always the last to move, have improved from their low points, although they are still hideously low. Bank failures have almost ceased, credit has begun to expand. Every week some improvement is recorded somewhere.

As I have said, improvement would have begun four months earlier but for the fear of the destructive Democratic program.

We would be moving faster in the restoration of farm prices and employment but for the threat that these destructive measures will be revived by a change at this election. The Democratic candidate for President has refused to renounce or disavow these destructive measures, or to give the country the asurance it deserves that he will not be a party to these measures, including the prepayment of the bonus. Observing this, and examining the dominant elements of his party under the leadership of the vice-presidential candidate, we can only assume that this program is still in abeyance, to be produced by them if they shall come into power.

The Democratic candidate has devoted most of his speeches to presenting numerous faults and wrongdoings in our economic system in which there is no new discovery. We may have much to do in the future to punish wrongdoing and correct weaknesses in the system, but these corrections have little bearing on our immediate national issue, that is, to restore employment, agricultural prices, relief of distress, so that fear and apprehension may be lifted from the homes of our people that they may be bright with hopes for the future. That is the first issue before the American people.

Before I discuss further the great and successful battle of the Republican Administration to meet a world-wide emergency and to restore economic life, I wish to deal with some of the statements made by the Democratic candidate upon economy and the fiscal policies of this Administration.

Costs Must Be Reduced

I have on previous occasions repeatedly called attention to the vast increase in public expenditures, local, state and national, and the absolute necessity for their reduction as a fundamental part of national recovery. The cost of all forms of government must be reduced. The burden of intolerable taxation must be lifted from the backs of men. While only 30 cents of the taxpayer's dollar of taxes goes to the Federal Government, I have worked much to reduce this. Much has been accomplished despite the opposition of selfish groups and sections of our country and the unwillingness of the Democratic House of Representatives. Much more must be done.

The Democratic candidate says that we have been extravagant and in his various statements implies that we should make a defense of our policies. There will be no defense, none is needed. The ordinary expenses of the Federal Government except for relief purposes have been reduced while those of the Government of New York State have been increased.

Moreover, there will be proof that the Governor of New York, no doubt through ignorance of our fiscal system or through misinformation supplied to him, and totally ignoring the actions of the Democratic House of Representatives, has broadcast a misstatement of facts. In consequence his conclusions are amazingly removed from the truth. I live with these expenditures morning, noon and night. Not a day goes by that I do not have them before me for responsible action. There is not a year in the formulation of the budget when it is not a battle against selfish groups which would increase expenditures right and left. Not a session of Congress has convened that I have not had to veto increases in expenditures.

Tangle of Misstatements

So few of the statements made by the Democratic candidate are in accordance with records of fact that it leaves me nonplussed where to begin. It would take hours to dissect his each line and paragraph, so I must confine myself to a few representative misstatements.

The Democratic candidate adopts the current method which I will follow, discussing expenditures, not appropriations, and of expressing expenditures in sums, less the postal receipts. The Governor also says he wants only to "compare the routine government outlay, the ordinary costs of conducting government," and excludes all extraordinary items in his comparisons.

On this basis, he says we increased the routine ordinary cost of government by $1,000,000,000 between 1927 and 1931. I shall deal with that in a moment, but he omits to state that when the Republicans took office in 1921, federal expenditures were still three years after the war, at the rate of $5,500,000,000 and that by 1927 these were reduced to approximately $3,585,000,000, a reduction of nearly $2,000,000,000 a year.

The Governor states that, in order to arrive at a true representation of the ordinary expenditures of the Government, he will deduct from each of these comparative years what he calls "an exceptional item," that is, the reduction in interest and sinking fund on the public debt between the two periods, and that he will therefore deal with the residue. There was reduction of $368,000,000 in service on debts from 1927 to 1931. The Governor inplies it is not fair to consider this as an economy.

Mistaken in Facts

That is his first error, for it is a true economy in government. A large part of the reduction of the charge of the national debt was the result of many years of study, painstaking refinancing to decrease interest and the application of other economies in expenditure to the reduction of the debt during Republican administrations. It can hardly be called an extravagance.

The actual expenditures for 1927 were $3,585,000,000. For 1931 they were $4,220,000,000, or an increase of $635,000,000. Bear in mind the Governor says he wants to compare the routine ordinary costs of conducting the Government. He also says that he favors relief measures by the Government.

He then neglects to inform the country that the increased expenditures for 1931 over and above those for 1927 were almost wholly for relief of the depression. These include an emergency increase over 1927 in public works and vessel construction to relieve unemployment of $335,000,000. They include $243,600,000 of emergency relief to farmers. Beyond this they include $112,000,000 of emergency relief to the postal department because of falling off of receipts from the depression itself. They include a special payment to veterans on the bonus and other items of $124,000,000 as depression relief.

Proves Own Case Against Him

Thus we have a sum of emergency expenditures in relief of the depression of $815,500,000 and if we adopt the Governor's own definition of ordinary routine expenditures and deduct this sum, then the ordinary routine costs of government for 1931 were actually less than those of 1927, not one billion greater, as he states.

The year 1927 was an especially low year for reasons connected with census and national defense, and if the Governor wanted to be fair he could have adopted the year 1927, the last year before my Administration, in which you can be sure there was no waste under President Coolidge.

He not only practiced economy but gave the most practical demonstration ever seen in government. Had the Governor adopted that year with its total expenditures of $3,848,000,000 and deducted from 1931 the extraordinary expenditures due to relief, he would find there was an actual decrease in expenditures of upward of $300,000,000 in the ordinary conduct of government during my Administration.

But of more importance, the Governor promises he will reduce federal expenditures a billion a year.

And now I would like to examine the record of the last session of Congress in its relation to economy as compared with the efforts of the Administration, for it is illuminating upon both the Democratic platform and the Governor's promises.

Began Cuts Year Ago

In October a year ago we prepared the budget formulated before the crisis became completely acute, reducing expenditures by $369,000,000 over the previous year. The situation having grown more tense you will recollect that in a message to the Congress on Dec. 8 I pointed out that revenues were falling steadily and then forecast a drop of $600,000,000 and that we must have even more definite and actual reduction in government expenditures than was possible by executive action, and again repeated my oft-made recommendations for legislative authority to effect further economies by consolidation, elimination of bureaus, etc.

As the situation became daily more tense you will recollect that I again, on Jan. 4, addressed the Congress and urged the growing seriousness of the situation and demanded that we must have "further and more drastic economy in expenditure."

On Feb. 17, you will recollect, I urged upon Congress again "the absolute necessity for most drastic economy," and proposed methods by which further economies could be brought about.

The reply to this urging for economy was not economy, but the passage by the Democratic House on March 4 of the Gasque omnibus pension bill. I vetoed that bill. On April 4, adequate action not yet having been taken by the Congress to reduce expenditures, you will recollect that I again addressed them, stating that the $369,000,000 of cuts originally recommended in the executive budget were entirely inadequate to the growing situation, and proposed further savings which must have legislative authority.

Showed Situation Grave

I pointed out the gravity of the situation and asked that a national committee on economy representing the Senate and the House and the Executive should be appointed to review the entire question.

The Democratic leaders denounced this suggestion as dictatorship. The House did appoint a committee. The Administration at once recommended that legislative authority be given to effect certain positive economies amounting to $250,000,000 and certain indirect economies amounting to $50,000,000.

The same time we asked for more cuts by the appropriation committees. By the time these recommendations had filtered through the Democratic committee and the Democratic House the economy bill had dwindled to savings of $40,000,000, although the Senate eventually restored part of them. Again, as if in reply to my request for economies of April 13, a bill which was not economy was passed by the Democratic House setting up a train of large Indian claims which had been settled 75 years ago, which I was compelled to veto.

On May 31, I addressed the Senate in person, pointing out the disastrous effect of the failures of the Congress in effecting economies and to balance the budget without the shocks to the federal credit and its responsibility for degeneration in the economic system and I stated "the probable decrease in revenues by $1,700,000,000 necessitates absolute reduction in government expenditures" and I demanded as a first consideration that still more drastic economy be practiced.

Public Against "Pork Barrel"

I asked for a total reduction of $400,000,000 in addition to my original proposal, the previous December, of $369,000,000, making a sum of nearly $800,000,000 for economies, and I pointed out where they could be obtained.

Despite the desperate situation of the country, the helpful reply of the Democratic House eight days later was not economy but the passage of the Garner-Rainey "pork barrel bill," one portion of which called for increased expenditures of $1,200,000,000. I appealed for public support in protest, and I am glad to say the public so rallied that the bill practically died.

Again showing their utter disregard of the nation's plight, on June 15, the Democratic House passed the Patman bill for the cash prepayment of the bonus, requiring the expenditure of $2,300,000,000. I again protested publicly and asked for public support in stopping this bill. It also died.

It would help if the Governor would state what year, and upon what theory, he proposed to use as a base for his reduction. It would appear from his adoption of the promise of the Democratic platform that he proposed to reduce the expenditures below the gross expenditures of all kinds for the year ending June, 1932.

If he will compare these total expenditures for 1932 with the estimated total expenditures for the current fiscal year ending June, 1933, he will find a thing he may possibly know already, that his promised saving of $1,000,000,000 has already been accomplished, even though we are still struggling with expenditures forced upon us by the Democratic House.

But more than this, if the economies proposed by this Administration had been accepted by the Democratic House there would have been for the current year a further saving of at least half a billion more.

Can Save Billion and a Half

If we are supported by the American people and if the Democratic House will coöperate I will make for the next fiscal year a reduction from the totals of 1932, not of a billion, but $1,500,000,000. If the Governor means to reduce government expenditures $1,000,000,000 below "ordinary routine" cost of government, taking the present fiscal year 1933, which we are now in, as a base, as might be implied in any reasonable mind, it is only fair that the American people should know where and how he is going to accomplish it. If he is warranted in making such an assertion then he must know the places where such reduction can be made.

To help him I may say that the "ordinary routine" expenditures for the current fiscal year are estimated at $3,647,000,000. Of these $1,980,000,000 are for public debt and certain trust and refund services to which the Government is obligated, together with expenditures upon the army and navy. In the present disturbed state of the world we must not further reduce our defenses without a general agreement of reduction of arms. Thus the Governor must find a cut of $1,000,000,000 out of the remaining $1,667,000,000 of ordinary routine government expenditures.

Of this sum $946,000,000 is for veterans and $216,000,000 for ordinary public works, while all other costs of Government are about $505,000,000. The last item includes the conduct of Congress, the judiciary, prisons, tax collection, accounting, foreign relations, public health, maintenance of lighthouses and airways, merchant marine, education, agriculture, various scientific bureaus and a host of other critically important services.

Assuming the widest estimate that these services could be reduced by one-half, that half the lighthouses could be extinguished, half the federal prisoners turned loose on the public, the Governor would still have to find $750,000,000 of economy. Even if he stopped all public works he would finally have to take $500,000,000 of the $946,000,000 which the veterans receive. That would be a gross injustice.

But that is where rash promises will inevitably lead. The Governor points with satisfaction to the increase in expenditures of the Department of Commerce under my administration. He neglects to inform the American people that these increases were nearly all due to the transfer of bureaus to the department with corresponding decrease in expenditures in other departments.

Various conferences were carried on in an endeavor to arrive at an adequate relief bill, expanding activities of the Reconstruction Corporation, but the Democratic leaders insisted not upon economy but upon inclusion in it of a new item of $322,000,000 of further expenditures from the Federal Treasury. Ultimately, this bill passed Congress, containing not only this provision but also measures putting the Government into wholesale pawnbroking with unlimited use of Federal Government credit.

On July 11, I vetoed this bill and again protested about the item of $322,000,000, requesting at least that such a reservation be made as would hold back the expenditure until it could be determined if the budget be balanced. In order to secure the relief bill at all, with its very vital provisions in relief of distress, employment and agriculture, I was compelled finally to accept it with inadequate safeguards to that $322,000,000, and this expenditure has been forced upon the Government by the Democratic leaders.

Puts Deficit Up to Democrats

If there is a deficit this year, it will be due to the Democratic members of Congress. We had a vast amount of oratory from the Democratic side on the subject of economy during the whole session. This oratory, instead of facts, seems to have lodged in the mind of the Democratic candidate.

And now these gentlemen arise to say that the Republican Administration is to blame if the budget is not precisely balanced. I am well aware that progress in a democracy requires coöperation and compromise on matters that do not involve great principles, but it is not for the Democratic leaders to rise now and talk of economy and reduction of government expenses after their attempts to foist $3,500,000,000 of further expenditures on the Government, which we stopped, and after their failure to reduce expenses by some $200,000,000 to $300,000,000 which they refused, and after their forcing $322,000,000 new expenditures upon us after our most strenuous opposition, the expenditures for this fiscal year would be $500,000,000 less had our demands been heeded.

When our opponents rise and say that they are the party to be trusted with the reduction of governmental expenditures I recommend that you compare these promises with the actual performance of the body which, under the Constitution, initiates the fiscal policies of Government, the House of Representatives.

Despite all this obstruction, I propose to continue the fight for reduction of government expenditures and if there is a fresh mandate from the people there will be no denying my recommendations.

Ignores Simple Facts

The Governor involves himself in a labyrinth of inaccurate statements in trying to prove that the Secretary of the Treasury made errors in estimates of future revenue. He insists we should have increased taxation two years earlier than was done. He ignores the fact that federal budget estimates are made in October for the year beginning the following July.

He would appear to expect that by crystal gazing or by astrology the secretary would have been able to prophesy the revenues a year ahead in the midst of the greatest crisis in history and to have thus anticipated the effect of every crash in the world upon our war revenues.

I wish it were possible for human beings to predict the action of a Democratic House a year or two in advance. If we had been able to do this, we could have interpreted the effect on the revenues and budget of the actions of the last Congress and their disturbances in the whole economic system and their foray on the Treasury.

In this particular, the Governor might be interested to know that certain Democratic leaders in Congress publicly protested that no taxes should be imposed at all or that they should be delayed still another year, and that we should continue to live off our fat. The Administration was the first to insist that the undermined revenues of the country should be increased as a fundamental necessity to the maintenance of stability of the United States Government.

The Governor implies that as the result of failure to read the crystal of the future we have jeopardized the credit of the Federal Government. The answer is that the Governor does not know that only 10 days ago the Treasury sold $500,000,000 of notes at 3 per cent interest. That does not look like a discredited institution. There is no government in the world financing upon such a confidence in its stability.

Governor's Charge "Silly"

The Governor's labored charge that for some sinister purpose the facts were misrepresented or concealed from the people is too silly to merit serious consideration. The actual federal expenditures and receipts are issued to the public every day in the year at 9:30 o'clock in the morning.

Now I want to address myself to the constructive policies of my administration and the Republican Party and in addressing myself to this task I want to address myself to the man who has a job, to the man who has no job and is looking for one, to the farmer and the business man who are in difficulty. After all the thing which is of real importance is not the misinformation furnished by the Democratic candidate or the promises of that party but the actual measures and forces which we have in motion to restore jobs, agriculture and business.

It has been my fate to have been born and raised in contact with the problems that come from distress and striving to maintain a fireside and home for loved ones. And I can say without challenge that a large part of my life has been spent in contact and in efforts to solve human difficulties.

Reaction From Speculative Era

Therefore I wish to discuss with you the emergency program which we have put into action and propose for overcoming this crisis and to compare it with the Democratic program as made evident by the last Congress and with some suggestions by the Democratic candidate. In a previous address I have traced the origins of this depression.

I have spoken of the forces which dragged down the prosperity of our people and brought suffering, distress and fear into American homes. The first stage of the depression in this country was a reaction from the mania of speculation and flotation of 1929.

I have traced the measures we initiated to increase employment, to hold wages, to assist agriculture, to prevent distress and the gradual recovery of the country from the domestic phase a year later. I have pictured the dreadful calamity which then interrupted our recovery through the tremendous earthquake whose origins were in the World War and its aftermath and the strains which it had placed upon the nations of Europe.

As the result of these they collapsed one by one, finally culminating at the end of September last year when Great Britain abandoned the gold standard and was followed by a score of other nations with financial panics, overthrown governments and revolutions.

In other places I have discussed the method by which this tremendous world crisis was transmitted to the United States. At the moment I desire only to point out to you the effect. In the weeks following abandonment of the gold standard in England, the bank failures measured in deposits rose to over $250,000,000 per week and hoarding rose to over $100,000,000 a week. Foreigners, fearing that even we might be engulfed, drew out $725,000,000 in gold from us in six weeks.

We met the situation promptly. On Oct. 3 a year ago, I secured from the bankers of the country the establishment of the National Credit Association with half a billion dollars with which to support the financial situation. On Oct. 6, I called a meeting of the political leaders of both parties and secured a declaration of unity of national action in the face of national danger.

Ship Began to Right Itself

The ship began to right itself. But, again at the end of November it became evident that the forces moving against us were more powerful than could be stopped by these measures. Bank failures and hoarding increased with a thousand other effects in increased unemployment and decreasing farm prices.

We were faced with three great perils. The first was that through the losses and decrease in profits of business there was a sharp drop in federal tax revenues of $1,700,000,000 or nearly one-half the whole. We are faced with inability to pay our expenses of government except by an increase in taxes or alternatively by enormous borrowings.

Second—the integrity of the monetary system was increasingly threatened by the terrible impact of foreign gold withdrawals and our own hoarding and the inflexibility of the Federal Reserve Act.

Third—The whole private credit machinery of the country was so paralyzed that credit was practically impossible to obtain. Business dried up and demands were made right and left upon debtors to force them to raise cash upon their property in diminished or nonexistent markets. Unless these forces could be stopped the whole nation was in the gravest dangers.

Things That Were Done

I should like for a moment to review the whole program we proposed and have largely established to meet this emergency. Some of its effectiveness was lost by delays in placing these weapons in our hands, for in battle much depends upon being there on time. Some part of the losses, in failures, bankruptcies, falls in farm prices, increases in unemployment were due to these delays.

Some of these delays were the result of the slow moving of democracy, much of it, and refusal to enact some measures, were in consequence of destructive Democratic opposition. And again I wish to state that certain members of that party did coöperate with us and to them I pay tribute for their patriotism.

You will recollect my recommendations to the Congress in my message of last Dec. 8:

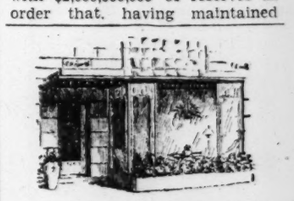
First—Drastic reduction in government expenses.

Second—By this and an increase in revenues to balance the budget, thus to hold the impregnability of the credit of the Federal Government.

Third—The strengthening of the capital of the federal land banks by $125,000,000 in order to relieve the pressure upon farmers to repay their mortgages.

Billions for Reconstruction

Fourth—Creation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation with $2,000,000,000 of reserves in order that, having maintained



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Finds Few Roosevelt Statements, Hoover Says, In Accordance With Facts

national credit, we should trust the full resources of public credit behind the private credit system of the country in order to reestablish and maintain it in an unassailable position.

That with the backing of federal credit it should protect the depositors in savings banks, insurance policyholders, the lenders and borrowers in building and loan associations. That it should through existing agencies expand the funds available for loan to merchants, manufacturers, farmers, agricultural marketing associations.

That it should protect the railways from receivership in order that in turn the railroad securities in the insurance companies and savings banks might be protected and the employees of the railways and a score of other services.

Fifth—Extension of authority of the Federal Reserve Board to meet the danger to our gold standard and to expand credit in counteraction to the strangulation due to hoarding and foreign withdrawals.

Sixth—Creation of the home loan discount banks with resources of several hundred millions to give home owners a chance to hold their homes from foreclosure and to furnish credit to create new homes and to expand employment.

Seventh—An authority by which we could secure early liquidation of deposits in closed banks that we might relieve the distress of millions of depositors.

Revision of Banking Laws

Eighth — Revision of our banking laws.

Ninth — Continuation of the public-works program of some $600,000,000 per annum to aid employment.

Later in the session of Congress I expanded these emergency recommendations to include:

Tenth—Authorities to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to loan up to $300,000,000 to the states whose resources had been exhausted for relief of distress.

Eleventh—Loans by the Reconstruction Corporation up to $1,500,000,000 for the undertaking of great works which would add to employment and from their own earnings repay the outlay.

Twelfth—The erection of a new system of agricultural credit banks with indirect resources of $300,000,000.

Thirteenth—The extension of credits through the Reconstruction Corporation for movement of agricultural commodities.

And may I add to these measures others which we have in motion to aid in this emergency.

Fourteenth—To maintain the protective tariff as the first safeguard of every manufacturer and every workman and every farmer in the United States. Never has this been so vital as in this emergency when 20 countries are suffering from depreciated currencies and their standards of living and wages are so low. The danger of flooding our markets with foreign goods was never greater than at this moment.

Tariff and Foreign Wages

A week ago, in Cleveland, I showed that wages in foreign countries would buy only from one-eighth to one-third as much bread and butter as could be bought by the wage in America today. In the face of these standards of living the Democratic Party proposes to lower tariffs. In this emergency as never before we require the preservation of our nonpartisan tariff commission, by which this flood can be prevented and through which, if tariffs should become too high, they can be lowered without all the disruption and log-rolling of Congressional action. Our opponents propose to destroy this function.

Fifteenth—The prevention of immigration during this emergency except for relatives of those already resident in the United States. This is vital to hold for our people the jobs which they have.

Sixteenth—The mobilization and support of all private relief agencies as we have done over the past three years in order that we may have the fullest care and support given to those who are ill and in distress and that we may maintain a sense of responsibility of every man to his neighbor.

Seventeenth — The mobilization of our business men, our labor and agricultural leaders to carry on their present coöperative activities and initiate new activities for increasing employment and aids to agriculture.

To Relief From Fear

Eighteenth—The vigorous consummation of results from the world economic conference with view to relieving the pressures from the outside and preventing recurrences of this distress in the future. The continuation of our negotiations for reduction of armament in order to reduce our own expense and to relieve the world of fear and political instability.

This is the constructive program promised by the Republican Administration and largely adopted for relief of this emergency. The reform of banking and relief to depositors of closed banks were not secured. We have other measures to propose at the next Congress, especially for further relief of farm mortgages. Our program has conformed with American practice, American experience and American common sense.

It is proving that every day. It prevented national chaos. It is today producing national recovery. The first series of these measures was proposed on Dec. 8, but the Congress concluded, against my appeal to its leaders, to adjourn for the Christmas holidays, and only one of them was enacted until February.

Coincident with the passage of the principal of these measures, in the middle of last February, the ship began to right itself. The country began to show the resilience in its resources and courage, increased employment, upward trend of prices of agricultural products and to give signs of again resuming its activities.

Period of Obstruction

There then supervened a whole period of obstructive and destructive actions by the Democratic House of Representatives which I will elaborate a little later as showing their real program. It is now taken for granted that this Republican program has come of its natural self because in retrospect there is such universal recognition of its necessity.

On the contrary, it has been wrought out of the fiery ordeal of hard and honest thought, the facing of the facts when loose thinking of frightened men offered every temptation of specious panaceas. It was wrought against the heart-breaking obstructions and delays of the Democratic House.

But it has in the main been established. It is working every minute.

Practically the only evidence of the attitude of the Democratic candidate upon this program is the sneer that it has been designed to help banks and corporations, that it has not helped the common man.

He knows full well that the only purpose of helping an insurance company is to protect the policyholder.

He knows full well that the only purpose in helping a bank is to protect the depositor and the borrower.

He knows full well that the only purpose of helping a farm mortgage company is to enable the farmer to hold his farm.

He knows full well that the only purpose of helping the building and loan associations is to protect savings and homes.

He knows full well that in sustaining the business man it maintains the worker in his job.

He knows full well that in loans to the states it protects the families in distress.

Aiding Employers Gives Jobs

Millions of men and women are employed today because there has been restored to employers the ability to borrow the money to buy raw materials and pay labor. If he be a farmer it has restored his ability to secure credit upon which to produce his crops and livestock. If he be a homeowner or a farm owner in jeopardy of foreclosure of his mortgage, it now gives him a chance.

If he had borrowed for any purpose he has not been forced to the wall by bankruptcy through inability to instantly meet his debt. If he has savings in the bank it has protected him and removed his anxieties. If he has an insurance policy it has preserved the validity of that policy.

If he be a merchant it has stopped the calling of his loans and today enables him again to borrow to purchase his stock and thus start employment. If he be unemployed it is making hundreds of thousands of jobs. If he be in distress it enables his state or city to secure the money which assures him that he will not suffer hunger and cold.

Those who are in distress in this city are today receiving their bread and their rent from the result of these measures. But beyond this it is today creating new jobs and giving to the whole system a new breadth of life. Nothing has ever been devised in our history which has done more for those whom Mr. Coolidge has aptly called the common run of men and women.

What Democrats Proposed

Now I wish to turn for a moment to the specific Democratic program for this emergency as shown by their actions in the House of Representatives. I have only to repeat and enumerate them. I hope by this time you are familiar with them. I can remember them by the dates when they were passed by the House of Representatives.

Jan. 9, 1932: The Collier bill was passed by the Democratic House providing for destruction of the effective powers of the tariff commission. It also provided for an international conference to help us lower American tariffs. It also proposed reciprocal tariffs, and in vetoing it I stated that "no concessions other than those on agricultural tariffs would be of importance to other nations."

March 4, 1932: The Gasque Omnibus pension bill was passed by the House. As I have said I vetoed it.

March 7, 1932: The revenue bill, introduced by the nonpartisan ways and means committee was torn to pieces on the floor of the Democratic House. It had to be sent back to committee, and an inadequate patchwork bill was substituted and passed. Long and harmful delays resulted. The injustices in that bill are yet to be remedied.

April 13, 1932: As I have said, I vetoed a bill passed by the Democratic House that would have set in train the opening of large Indian claims settled over 75 years ago. This was not in accordance with Democratic claims of economy.

Couldn't Make Rubber Dollar

May 2, 1932: The Democratic House passed a bill ordering the Federal Reserve System and the Treasury to fix prices at the average prevailing during the years 1921-1929 by control of the volume of currency and credit. As no mortal man could accomplish this end, both these agencies promptly denied they could produce this rubber dollar.

May 3, 1932: The House committees and the Democratic House refused to pass the economies originally proposed by the Administration from $250,000,000 and reduced them to less than $50,000,000.

June 7, 1932: The Democratic Garner-Rainey bill was passed by the House, one section of which provided for increased expenditures by the taxpayer of $1,200,000,000. This was the "pork barrel" bill. This bill did not get through the Senate because of public protest. The Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate still advocates it.

June 15, 1932: The Patman bill was passed by the Democratic House providing for the cash payment of the adjusted-service certificates to veterans, requiring the immediate expenditure of $2,300,000,000.

Tried to Inflate Currency

June 15, 1932: The Democratic House passed a provision for the issuance of $2,300,000,000 of fiat money, a form of currency inflation best exemplified by the similar action of the German Government in issuing paper marks in 1922. Had this measure ever become law, every farmer and every workman would be paying penalties for it today.

July 7, 1932: The Democratic House passed the Rainey bill, including a provision for injecting the Federal Government into direct personal banking. In vetoing that measure I stated it would mean loans for every conceivable purpose on every conceivable security to anyone who wants money. It would place the Government in private banking in such fashion as to violate every principle of public relations on which we have builded our nation and would render insecure its very foundations.

July 13, 1932: The House passed the relief bill, but insisted upon injecting $332,000,000 of expenditures upon the taxpayer against my protests. These are by no means all the Democratic House did, but they indicate the controlling elements of that party.

I now wish to discuss a proposal of the Democratic candidate himself.

Early in September there appeared among the unemployed in some of our cities reproductions of a letter from Governor Roosevelt, which read:

Promise Seems Futile

Mr. Lowe Shearon,
358 Front Street,
New York, N. Y.

In accordance with your request I shall be glad to have you quote me as follows:

I believe in the inherent right of every citizen to employment at a living wage and pledge my support to whatever measures I may deem necessary for inaugurating self-liquidating public works, such as utilization of our water resources, flood control and land reclamation, to provide employment for all surplus labor at all times.

Yours very sincerely,
Franklin D. Roosevelt.

This did not appear in the press until Oct. 13, when it was published in a leading New York journal. It was republished on the fourteenth, and on the fifteenth it was again published with the statement, quoted from Governor Roosevelt, that it was substantially correct.

There can be only one conclusion from this statement. It is a hope held out to the 10,000,000 men and women now unemployed and suffering that they will be given jobs by the Government. It is a promise no government could fulfill. It is utterly wrong to delude suffering men and women with such assurances.

The most menacing condition in the world today is the lack of confidence and faith. It is a terrible thing to increase this undermining effect by holding out, for political purposes, promises to 10,000,000 men which cannot be kept and must end in leaving them disillusioned.

Where Plan Is Fantastic

There are a score of reasons why this whole plan is fantastic.

These 10,000,000 men, nor any appreciable fraction of them, can not be provided with jobs in this fashion. The only way is by sealing the wounds of the economic system to restore them to their normal jobs.

There are many reasons why all this is true. To give a living wage to these 10,000,000 men, either through employing them directly on such works or indirectly in the furnishing of supplies and services, would cost the Government from $9,000,000,000 to $12,000,000,000 a year. The borrowing of this amount would suck the resources from industry and commerce and cause unemployment to other millions. It would destroy government and private credit on which all present employment is built and upon which all hope of future employment rests.

There are not in the United States enough of these self-liquidating projects to employ but a small fraction of this total, and the Reconstruction Corporation is today engaged in considering and authorizing all such available projects. If there were any beyond their resources, it would require at least a year or two years of technical preparation to get any of them into action before anyone could be employed. To increase land reclamation would hugely increase agricultural production at a time when our farmers are already paralyzed by enormous surpluses. It would erect the most gigantic bureaucracy in all history.

Proper Road Is Normal One

But above all I ask you whether or not such frivolous promises and dreams should be held out to suffering unemployed people. Is this the new deal? I may reiterate again that the only method by which we can stop suffering and unemployment is by returning people to their normal jobs in their normal homes, carrying on their normal functions of life. This can only be done by sound processes of protecting and stimulating the existing system which we have in action today.

I have tonight confined myself to the measures which we have taken to save this country from a gigantic disaster and which are in action to overcome the present emergency. I have not attempted to cover the long view program of the Administration and the Republican Party. That I will do upon some other occasion.

In dealing with the present emergency I have insisted that we shall as a nation rely upon the initiative and responsibilities of our citizens, or our institutions, and of our fabric of local government; that the full powers of the Federal Government shall be used for the protection of our people in this emergency.

That the great instrumentalities and the measure which we have erected shall be conducted without interruption and with constantly inspiring vigorous action until restoration is completed; and above all, that they shall be used in such a manner as to sustain these fundamentals which are the real spirit of our national life.

Your Purpose Is My Purpose

Your purpose and my purpose is to protect the American home with all of its precious blessings, and to protect our children in their rightful heritage of job and hope and opportunity, and thus hand on to them the ideals and aspirations which we have received from our fathers.

As a nation we have many labors before us when this emergency is past; the strengthening of the home; the more adequate protection of our people; better regulation of public service; improvement of our banking and credit systems; the development of a better scheme of agriculture and of industry; and a score of other pressing duties.

And there is one inspiration for this emergency and for the future of this nation that transcends all others. That inspiration we shall continue to discover in the schools and churches of this land and in communion with the great Searcher of all souls.

Our nation has survived thus far because it was founded in the favor of God by men and women who were more concerned with His will than they were with selfish aggrandizement and material acquisitions. The ultimate sources of great constructive measures of government and law are in the moral and spiritual impulses.

These are the beliefs and the convictions which necessarily come to me from vivid association with these currents and with the forces of the office which I have occupied, in the invisible presence of those many men who before me have fought and builded for these ideals.

Link in Chain of Destiny

No man can be President without looking back upon the effort given to the country by the 30 Presidents who in my case have preceded me. No man of imagination can be President without thinking of what shall be the course of his country under the 30 more Presidents who will follow him. He must think of himself as a link in the long chain of his country's destiny, past and future. That future is in your hands. By your action on Nov. 8 you will determine whether we shall go on in the orderly adaptation of our old American ways to new needs, whether we shall build on the foundations laid by our forefathers over the past century and a half, or whether you will let momentary despair lead you to give the country a new and untried direction.

I can well understand that my countrymen are weary, and sore, and tired. I can well understand that part of this weariness comes from the exhaustion of a long battle. But in the battle we have carried the first line trenches.

It is of transcendent importance that there shall be no interruption; that there shall be no change in the strategy and tactics used in the midst of victorious movement. The essentials of American life must not be broken down in chaos and in peril.

American People Must Decide

These are questions which the American people must weigh and weigh heavily in the next two weeks. What you will determine on Nov. 8 will be much more than a change of individuals, of even more importance than merely making a choice between the ways of coming out of this emergency. More than all that, it will determine the permanent course of the country.

The future of individuals is of no great importance in the life stream of the nation. No one of us has the right to stand in the light of the nation's progress. Change in my personal position from command to the ranks is of trifling importance in the life of this nation. What is of vast importance is the measures and policies you adopt by your vote, and the men and the forces who in front and behind the scenes will dominate our national life.

I am anxious to see that these present sound policies and measures shall be continued only because I am anxious to see that my country shall come safely into the harbor from the dangers that but few men not occupying my responsibilities will ever appreciate.

Following will-o'-the-wisps is not progressive. That is not being liberal. Rather it is driving slowly to the tyranny which means the extinction under bureaucracy of liberty and hope and opportunity.

In conclusion, I declare again that it is the high resolve of my Administration, it is the historic determination of the Republican Party, to preserve that nation for our children with its American system of liberty intact, its American free opportunity and its equal opportunity still open, moving ever forward in accord with those principles, its American Government forever in the hands of men who believe that our fathers builded well when for 150 years they strove with brain and brawn to make this the greatest land that ever free man loved.

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EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.; 39-41 South Bridge
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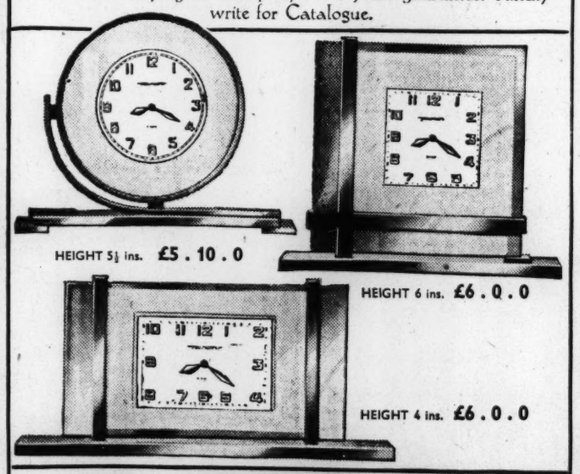

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FEW UPSETS ON EASTERN FIELDS

Six Teams Off Undefeated List—Only Eight Now Remain

There were few really surprising upsets in eastern football Saturday, but the undefeated list was materially reduced. Six teams of more or less fame scattered throughout the East were dropped from the select records leaving only eight. Of these remaining eight, Brown, Colgate, Columbia, Harvard, Holy Cross and Pennsylvania are untied. The other two, Cornell and Pittsburgh, have been held to scoreless ties.

Those falling by the wayside Saturday were Carnegie Tech, Boston College, Bowdoin, Fordham, Tufts and New York University. The defeat of Fordham only is deserving of being termed an upset. Three of the teams dropping from the undefeated class were forced to do so through intersectional affairs, Michigan State upsetting Fordham, 19 to 13; Marquette defeating Boston College, 13 to 0, and Notre Dame overwhelming Carnegie Tech, 42 to 0.

Colgate clearly proved its right to undefeated classification, so far as New York University is concerned, by submerging the previously undefeated Violet team under a 14-to-0 score. The upstate team was superior in every way, out-passing and outrushing the losers. Colgate scored its two touchdowns in the first half.

Heartbreaking for Dartmouth

For a team which has hopes of the eastern championship Harvard displayed much need for improvement Saturday. Harvard did defeat Dartmouth, 10 to 7; but the Green did everything better than the Crimson except in scoring. Coach E. L. Casey is bringing the Crimson along slowly; but it hardly seemed as if he expected them to be quite so inferior to the Green. It was a heartbreaking contest for the New Hampshire boys who would have had two more touchdowns than the Crimson only to lose out by inches. Harvard failed to match Dartmouth in anything excepting the kicking. Unfortunately for Dartmouth moral victories in football mean nothing.

Few in the East expected Ohio State to battle Pittsburgh to a scoreless tie; but the visitors had a good team and the Panthers evidently had hardly recovered sufficiently from the Army game the previous week. It was a mammoth display of defensive football, but Pittsburgh nearly pushed over a lone score in the closing moments. Although Princeton's recent progress had given the Tigers a pregame advantage, the Annapolis eleven fought hard and held them to a scoreless draw.

Yale failed utterly against the Army. Only for a few minutes in the first period did the Elis make a game of it, and from then on the Cadets took command; and, although they ran up a score of only 20 to 0, they were much better than that sum indicated. It was the second defeat after two tie games in four played for the Eli.

Warning to Harvard

Columbia and Pennsylvania, other undefeated major elevens of the East, had easy games scheduled and defeated their opponents, Williams and Lehigh, by respective scores of 46 to 0 and 33 to 6. Holy Cross, coached by Maj. J. J. McEwan, and rated an eastern power, had difficulty with Rutgers, winning by the small margin of 6 to 0. Syracuse invaded Penn State territory and found that eleven a worthy opponent, but managed to win, 12 to 6.

Harvard's next opponent, Brown, downed a good small college eleven, Tufts, 11 to 0. The Bruins defeated Yale the previous week, 7 to 2, and are undefeated for the season, giving the Crimson, fortunate in victory against Dartmouth, something to think about this coming week-end. Boston University went southward to play Geneva, but found that aggregation too good and lost by a score of 39 to 6.

Colby and Maine took the lead in the State of Maine football title race by defeating Bowdoin and Bates. Colby won against Bowdoin by a good margin, 25 to 0, while Maine topped Bates in a defensive affair, 6 to 0. Other New England games saw Amherst win from Wesleyan in the Little Three, 6 to 0; Massachusetts State beat Worcester Tech 25 to 0; New Hampshire top Vermont, 22 to 6, and Middlebury outscore Ithaca College, 25 to 7.

MISS MADISON SETS FOUR NEW RECORDS

AGUA CALIENTE, Mex., Oct. 24 (AP)—Helene E. Madison, Seattle swimmer who held just about all freestyle swimming records for women as an amateur, began an assault on professional marks yesterday and set four standards.

Miss Madison swam four distances, 50, 60, 75, and 100 yards against time. She bettered the recognized world's record for amateurs for 60 yards and equaled the amateur standard for 75 yards. At 50 and 100 yards her marks were slightly slower than her best times as an amateur, but will stand as professional records, officials announced.

The Seattle miss swam unpaced in the plunge at the Agua Caliente Spa here.

Miss Madison's time for the 50 yards was 27 1-5s., 1-5s. over the amateur mark; for 60 yards, 34 1-5s., 1-5s. under the amateur record; for 75 yards, 45 1-5s., equal to the amateur standard and for 100 yards, 1m. 4 1-5s. against her amateur record of 1m. 4-5s.

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Hamilton	2	1	0	44	14	4
Argonauts	1	2	0	32	32	2
Ottawa	0	3	0	21	65	0

ONTARIO UNION

Sarnia	4	0	0	85	30	8
Balmy Beach	1	1	1	30	30	3
Hamilton	1	2	1	50	54	3
St. Michael's	0	3	0	22	73	0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Oct. 24—The number of undefeated teams in eastern Canada senior rugby was reduced by one on Saturday when Montreal, last year's Canadian champions, defeated Hamilton Tigers by 9 to 4. Both teams were undefeated before the game and the winners now lead the Interprovincial Union's standing. Baysinger, former Syracuse University quarterback, was the star of the game, making numerous forward passes and kicking well. Hamilton made a number of costly fumbles when within scoring distance.

In the other interprovincial game, at Ottawa, Toronto Argonauts made a strong finish to defeat the Rough Riders by 27 to 6. Both teams had failed to win either of their previous starts.

In the Ontario Union Sarnia Imperials, the leaders, scored their fourth straight victory when they defeated St. Michael's College by 32 to 11. It was the third loss in as many games for the Collegians.

In the other game Balmy Beach of Toronto and Hamilton played a 10-all tie. The former had four chances to kick for singles but elected to go after major scores and failed.

College Football Results

Akron 0, Kent State 0.
Alabama 34, Missisippi 13.
Alabama P. I. 19, Tulane 7.
Albion 13, Kalamazoo College 6.
Albright 13, Davis & Elkins 7.
Amherst 6, Wesleyan 0.
Assumption 7, Port Huron 0.
Augustana 19, W. I. Teach. 14.
Baldwin-Wallace 6, Ashland 0.
Baltimore 13, Moravian 7.
Baylor 0, Texas A. & M. 0.
Bowling Green 14, Defiance 7.
Brick Jr. 25, Livingston 0.
Brigham Young 20, Colorado T. 12.
Brown 11, Tufts 0.
Bucknell 14, Lafayette 6.
California 7, Washington 6.
Canisius 26, Seton Hall 0.
Carroll 6, Lawrence 0.
Carleton 9, St. Olaf 0.
Carson-Newman 6, Tusculum 0.
Case 13, Wooster 0.
Catawba 9, Appalachian 6.
Catholic 12, Manhattan 7.
Centenary 18, Southern Methodist 0.
Chicago 13, Indiana 7.
Chattanooga 19, Howard 0.
Cincinnati 6, Denison 0.
Citadel 7, Davidson 6.
Clarkson 7, St. Michael's 6.
Coast Guard 8, Norwich 0.
Colby 25, Bowdoin 0.
Colorado C. 15, Wyoming 6.
Colorado Aggies 7, Colorado 6.
Colgate 14, New York 0.
Columbia 46, Williams 0.
Columbia C. 19, Linfield 7.
Concord 13, Hiwasse 0.
Creighton 12, Drake 0.
Dakota Wes. 14, Eastern Normal 0.
Delta T. 13, Sunflower 0.
Dickinson 13, Allegheny 0.
Drexel 20, C. C. N. Y. 0.
Eveleth Jr. 18, Duluth T. 0.
Evansville 7, Rose P. I. 0.
Fairmont 0, California T. 0.
Franklin 13, Ball Teachers 0.
F. & M. 31, Swarthmore 13.
Florida A. and M. 25, Bethune C. 0.
Furman 2, Mercer 0.
Geneva 39, Boston 6.
Georgia State 20, Parris Island M. 1.
Georgia Tech 42, No. Carolina 14.
Gettysburgh 6, Mt. St. Mary's 0.
Glenville 12, Slippery Rock 0.
Guilford 45, High Point 0.
Gustafus Adolphus 13, Hamline 2.
Hanover 12, Earlham 0.
Harvard 10, Dartmouth 7.
Hobart 0, Hamilton 0.
Heidelberg 13, Muskingum 0.
Hibbing Jr. 0, Virginia Jr. 0.
Hillsdale 28, Alma 0.
Holy Cross 6, Rutgers 0.
Illinois S. N. 13, Eureka 0.
Illinois C. 6, Knox 0.
Illinois Wes. 12, Millikin 0.
Indiana T. 10, Edinboro 0.
Intermountain 45, Billings P. I. 0.
Iowa State 0, Missouri 0.
Iowa S. T. 12, Morningside 0.
Johns Hopkins 26, Haverford 0.
Lake Forest 7, North Central 0.
La Salle 39, Brooklyn 0.
Lebanon Valley 19, Juaniata 0.
Lincoln 7, Wilberforce 7.
Louisiana C. 12, Mexico 0.
Louisiana State 14, Arkansas 0.
Lowell T. S. 0, Upsala 0.
Maine 6, Bates 0.
Maryland 12, St. John's 7.
Marquette 13, Boston C. 0.
Mass. State 25, Worcester P. I. 0.
Miami (Ohio) 16, Ohio 0.
Michigan 32, Illinois 0.
Mich. Normal 28, Central S. T. 0.
Michigan State 19, Fordham 13.
Middlebury 25, Ithaca 7.
Minot T. 35, Valley City T. 6.
Minnesota 21, Iowa 6.
Miss. State 9, Millsap 8.
Monmouth 13, Cornell C. 6.
Montana State 19, Montana 7.
Moorehead 10, Rio Grande 7.
Moorhead T. 9, Bemidji 0.
Morris Brown 19, Knoxville 12.
Morristown 6, Tennessee State 0.
Nebraska 20, Kansas 6.
Nevada 16, California Aggies 0.
New Hampshire 22, Vermont 6.
Niagara 20, Alfred 0.
N. C. State 17, Florida 6.
North Carolina C. 21, J. C. Smith 0
N. D. State 7, North Dakota 6.
Notre Dame 42, Carnegie Tech 0.
Occidental 0, San Diego State 0.
Ohio Northern 19, Hiram 0.
Ohio Wes. 25, De Pauw 13.
Oklahoma 20, Kansas State 13.
Oregon 32, Idaho 0.
Oshkosh 0, LaCrosse T. 0.
Otterbein 6, Capital 0.
Paines 23, Tuskegee 0.
Pennsylvania 33, Lehigh 6.
Penn M. C. 25, St. Joseph 0.
Pittsburgh 0, Ohio State 0.
Potomac State 32, Shepherd 0.
Princeton 0, Annapolis 0.
Providence 14, St. Lawrence 0.
Purdue 7, Northwestern 7.
Quantico 6, New River 6.
R. I. State 6, Arnold 0.
Richmond 0, Hampden-Sydney 0.
Ripon 0, Beloit 0.
River Falls 7, Superior 6.
Rochester 12, Buffalo 0.
Rollins 7, Jacksonville T. 7.
San Francisco 16, Olympic Club 0
Shepardstown 20, Romney 13.
South Dakota 0, S. D. State 0.
So. California 13, Stanford 0.
Southwestern 19, Hattiesburg 0.
Springfield 13, Delaware 6.
St. Bonaventure 13, Westminster 7.
St. Cloud T. 13, Winona T. 9.
St. Edwards 7, Daniel Baker 7.
St. John's (Minn.) 31, Augsburg 0.
St. Thomas 20, East Stroudsburg 6.
Susquehanna 6, Washington 0.
Syracuse 12, Penn State 6.
Tennessee 60, Marysville 0.
Tenn. P. I. 0, South 0.
Tennessee Wesleyan 19, Milligan 0.
Texas 18, Rice 6.
Texas Christian 68, Austin 0.
Texas Mines 14, N. M. M. I. 12.
Texas Tech 21, Colorado Mines 0.
Thiel 13, Bethany 0.
Toledo 6, Marietta 0.
Trinity 7, Conn State 0.
Transylvania 10, Rio Grande 7.
Trenton Teach. 13, N. Y. Aggies 0.
U. C. L. A. 51, California Tech 0.
Union 13, Rensselaer 0.
Upper Iowa 35, Dubuque 7.
Ursinus 0, Muhlenberg 0.
Vanderbilt 12, Georgia 6.
Wheaton 7, Elmhurst 0.
Villanova 31, Loyola 7.
Virginia M. I. 6, Virginia 4.
Virginia P. I. 7, Kentucky 0.
Wabash 34, Butler 0.
Wagner 14, Montclair 0.
Washington 14, Grinnell 7.
Wash. State 7, Oregon State 6.
Waynesburg 10, Grove City 0.
West Point 20, Yale 0.
Western State 13, Idaho (S. B.) 7.
Western Md. 12, Georgetown 6.
Western Reserve 22, Oberlin 7.
Whitman 14, Pacific 0.
William and Mary 7, Wash. and Lee 6.
Wisconsin 39, Coe 0.
Wofford 7, Erskine 0.

COLLEGE CROSS-COUNTRY

Cincinnati 22, DePauw 35.
Cornell 22, Yale 36.
Columbia 27, Princeton 28.
Hamilton 26, Hobart 29.
Lehigh 27, Ursinus 28.
Mass. State 20, Worcester P. I. 35.
Michigan State 23, Butler 32.
Minnesota 15, Iowa 40.
Notre Dame 13, Carnegie Tech 37.
Penn State 26, Syracuse 29.
Union 15, Rensselaer 40.
Vermont 15, Williams 40.
Villanova 19, Shanahan C. C. 39.

DUTRAS WIN TOP HONORS

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 24 (AP)—The golfing Dutra family, Olin and Mortie, made the Southern California open golf championship a one-two affair yesterday, Olin adding the open crown to his P. G. A. championship and Mortie winning second honors. Olin finished the 72-hole test at Brentwood Country Club with a total of 277 and Mortie came home with a 283. Olin Dutra clipped under par 71 figures on all except his fourth round, which saw him take a 71 because of a 6 on the thirteenth.

ASTON VILLA UNDEFEATED

Large Number of Matches Between Neighboring Clubs Feature

LEADING TEAMS BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDINGS

ENGLISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION

	Won	Dr'wn	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Aston Villa	8	3	0	25	7	19
The Arsenal	8	2	1	28	17	18
Derby County	7	3	1	25	12	17
Newcastle Un.	2	2	2	23	16	14
West Brom Alb.	6	2	3	22	17	14
Portsmouth T.	6	2	3	26	22	14
Huddersf'd T.	5	3	3	18	13	13
Leeds United	4	5	2	13	11	13
Sheffield Wed.	5	2	4	26	20	12
Everton	5	1	5	19	19	11
Bolton Wandrs.	5	1	5	23	24	11

SECOND DIVISION

Stoke City	8	2	1	21	5	18
Bradford City	7	2	2	27	12	16
Plymouth Argyle	7	2	2	27	13	16
Bury	3	3	3	16	10	13
Tottinhm Hotspr.	5	2	4	29	15	12
Fulham	4	4	2	20	17	12
Swansea Town.	5	2	4	15	12	12
Port Vale	5	2	4	20	20	12
Manchester Un.	4	4	3	19	19	12
Bradford	5	1	5	22	20	11
Oldham Athletic	4	3	4	19	21	11

THIRD DIVISION—Northern Section

Chester	7	2	4	24	15	16
Southport	6	4	2	18	13	16
Crewe Alexandra	7	1	3	20	14	15
Accrington Stan.	6	3	3	28	20	15
Hull City	6	2	3	26	14	14
Stockport City	5	4	4	31	22	14
Gateshead	4	5	2	25	17	13
Wrexham	5	3	3	25	18	13
Mansfield Town.	6	0	5	25	16	12
Barrow	4	4	3	14	11	12
Walsall	5	2	5	17	18	12

THIRD DIVISION—Southern Section

Brentford	9	2	0	26	11	20
Reading	8	4	1	25	11	16
Crystal Palace	6	2	3	22	14	14
Norwich City	5	4	2	22	15	14
Bristol City	5	3	3	20	11	13
Bristol Rovers	5	2	4	24	22	12
Watford	5	2	4	17	15	12
Exeter	5	2	4	20	19	12
Aldershot Town.	5	2	4	15	14	12
Bournemouth	4	4	3	21	21	12
Luton Town	6	2	4	14	19	12

SCOTTISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION

Aberdeen	10	1	3	37	15	21
Celtic	8	5	2	38	16	21
Heart of M'loth'n	9	2	3	27	13	20
Glasgow Rangers	8	3	2	32	13	19
Hamilton Acas.	8	2	3	45	21	18
Motherwell	7	4	2	35	18	18
St. Mirren	8	0	5	26	23	16
St. Johnstone	6	3	4	23	21	15
Kilmarnock	5	3	5	32	33	13
Third Lanark	6	1	6	24	26	13

SECOND DIVISION

Queen of the S	10	2	1	49	17	22
Hibernian	10	1	2	38	11	21
Raith Rovers	10	1	2	42	18	21
Albion Rovers	9	1	4	31	23	19
Stenhousemuir	7	3	3	24	20	17
Dumbarton	7	2	4	30	22	16
Dunfermline Ath	5	4	4	33	21	14
East Fife	6	2	5	35	25	14
Leith Athletic	6	2	6	20	23	14
St. Bernard	6	1	6	28	22	13

IRISH LEAGUE

Derry City	7	0	2	20	5	14
Belfast Celtic	6	2	1	33	12	14
Coleraine	5	4	0	23	13	14
Glenforan	6	1	2	26	21	13
Linfield	4	2	3	23	13	10
Distillery	5	0	4	21	23	10

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 24—The program in the English Association Football League derived additional color Saturday from an unusually large number of matches between neighboring clubs. In such games in the first division Aston Villa, occupant of top place in the standing, defeated Birmingham by the only goal scored, and Manchester City, situated at the extreme bottom end of the table, lost to another Lancashire side, Bolton Wanderers, by the odd goal in three, while Sunderland beat Middlesborough, 2 goals to 1.

London's chief hope, The Arsenal, following hard on the heels of the undefeated Aston Villa, continued a winning sequence with a victory at Liverpool, 3 goals to 2. The "Gunners," who won the league championship the season before last with a record number of points, haven't experienced defeat since the end of August.

The outstanding local combat in the second division, where the leadership also remains unchanged, was at Stoke City, where the home side defeated Port Vale, 1 to 0. The winners, who finished in third place in the final standing last season, now have the advantage of two points over the runnerup, Bradford City which lost, 2 to 1, to Plymouth Argyle.

Four Cheshire teams—Stockport County, Crewe Alexandra, Chester and Tranmere Rovers—which operate in the northern section of the third division, mixed things up together Saturday. The first named lost to the second by the odd goal in three, while the last named gained a win by the same margin over the third. Chester's defeat came as a considerable surprise becaue it had been doing so well recently.

In the southern section of the third division Watford trounced the adjacent club, Luton Town, 4 to 1, and Newport County registered its first victory since its return to the league by beating another Welsh club, Cardiff City, 3 to 1. Newport was the only side without a win in this section, and the triumph over such a distinguished opponent may be expected to have a cheering effect on the Newportians. Brentford, which shares with Aston Villa the distinction of maintaining an unbroken record this season, has a commanding advantage of four points over its nearest rival.

The defeat of the renowned Glasgow Rangers by Heart of Midlothian was one of the outstanding features of play Saturday in Scottish football. As the result of this upset of form Aberdeen and Celtic take the lead with 21 points each. Queen of the South had a smashing win of 5 to 1 against Forfar Athletic, and so maintains a one-point advantage over Hibernian at the head of the second division. Raith Overs, Albion Rovers and Stenhousemuir are the next teams on the list and all had wins.

In the Irish League tournament, which promises to be one of the closest for several seasons, Coleraine (only unbeaten side), Derry City and Belfast Celtic all have the same number of points at the top of the standing.

Dundalk is well away in the race for the Free State League honors with 17 points against Shelbourne's and Cork's 12 each.

In amateur circles, the high spot Saturday was the international trial match between the teams representing the North and South of England at Leyton. The game resulted in a win for the former by 3 goals to 1. Oxford and Cambridge universities, which meet in the annual clash at the Stamford Bridge Grounds, London, Dec. 8, had interesting engagements. Cambridge, after a shaky start, managed to draw at 2-all with the Royal Air Force, while the Oxonians lost, 3 goals to 1, to the famous Corinthians, who celebrate their jubilee this week.

Queen's Wins In Women's Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Oct. 24—Queen's University won the Canadian women's intercollegiate tennis championship in a decisive manner over the weekend winning both the singles and the doubles titles, and scoring 18 points to University of Toronto's 8 and University of Western Ontario's 7. Doreen Kenney of Smith's Falls, the Tri-Color's ranking player, won the singles title and teamed up with Ruth Fishleigh to win the doubles. The summary:

CANADIAN WOMEN'S INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP

First Round

Jean Davey, Toronto, defeated C. Milne, Queen's, 2—6, 7—5, 7—5.

Ruth Fishleigh, Queen's, defeated A. McManus, Western Ontario, 6—3, 6—0.

Kay Symons, Toronto, defeated B. Clarke, Western, 7—5, 6—3.

P. Callahan, Toronto, defeated L. Dimatrova, Queen's, 6—0, 6—2.

Second Round

Doreen Kenney, Queen's, defeated Jean Davey, 6—0, 6—0.

Ruth Fishleigh, Queen's, defeated A. Gardiner, Toronto, 6—1, 6—4.

Kay Symons defeated Grace Rath, Western Ontario, 6—2, 6—3.

C. Moore, Western Ontario, defeated P. Callahan, 6—4, 7—5.

Semifinal Round

Doreen Kenney defeated Ruth Fishleigh, 6—0, 6—0.

Kay Symons defeated C. Moore, 6—3, 8—4.

Final Round

Doreen Kenney, Queen's, defeated Kay Symons, Toronto, 6—1, 7—5.

DOUBLES—Final Round

Doreen Kenney and Ruth Fishleigh, Queen's, defeated Grace Rath and B. Clarke, Western Ontario, 6—1, 6—2.

McGill and Toronto Tie

Victory for the McGill representatives in the finals of the singles and doubles of the intercollegiate tennis championship on Saturday, giving four points to the Red and White, enabled the Montreal team to catch up to Toronto for the team title, each having 13 points. In the doubles final, the McGill team of Murray and Farmer were much too good for S. Hermant and Zinkann of Toronto, winning each of the three sets with ease, 6—2, 6—1, 6—3.

In the singles final, M. Laird Watt of McGill was forced to come from behind in each of the three sets against E. Carruth of Toronto before winning, 6—4, 6—4, 9—7. In each of the first two sets Carruth led by 4—3, and in the third he had a 5—2 advantage. The summary:

CANADIAN MEN'S INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS SINGLES—Final Round

M. L. Watt, McGill, defeated E. Carruth, Toronto, 6—4, 6—4, 9—7.

DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Murray and Farmer, McGill, defeated Carruth and Leclerc, Toronto, 6—2, 6—2.

Hermant and Zinkann, Toronto, defeated Marler and Nadon, Montreal. 6—1, 2—6, 7—5.

Final Round

Murray and Farmer defeated Hermant and Zinkann, 6—2, 6—1, 6—3.

Toronto Wins at Golf

University of Toronto retained possession of the Ruttan Trophy, emblematic of the intercollegiate golf team championship, for the second year when they defeated McGill in the six-man team match by 5 matches to 4. In the 36-hole singles on Friday Toronto won four out of six and in the 18-hole foursomes on Saturday they won one match and lost two. F. Corrigan and F. Rea of Toronto defeated J. Costello and R. Ward of McGill, 3 and 2. H. Lagorge and J. Brodie, McGill, defeated R. Phelan and J. Boeckh, Toronto, 2 and 1, and W. Findlay and T. Calder, McGill, defeated S. McAdam and T. Stewart, Toronto, 3 and 7.

MORE HOME GAMES ARE AGREED UPON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Oct. 24—International Hockey League officials, conferring over the 1932-33 schedule for the second time in less than a week, decided in yesterday's Detroit session to a program of 22 home games for each team for the coming campaign. The schedule calls for 44 games for each club and a total of 132 games for the league. The opening date will be Friday, Nov. 11, as previously arranged at a meeting at London, Ont., last Monday.

At the London conference, a schedule of 20 games had been agreed upon last week, but later at least three of the clubs relented and asked President Charles S. King for another meeting. They favored 25 home games for each team. Yesterday in Detroit the teams struck a bargain of 22 home games.

Under the new arrangement Cleveland, Syracuse and Buffalo will meet Windsor, Detroit and London four times. Cleveland, Syracuse and Buffalo will have five games apiece among themselves. Windsor, London and Detroit will also have five games apiece in their family circle. The anticipated franchise bid from St. Louis of the American Hockey League was not forthcoming.

CANADIANS WIN SIX-DAY RACE

MONTREAL, Oct. 24 (AP)—After a desperate battle through the closing hours the all-Canadian team of William Peden of Victoria and Reggie Fielding of Toronto won the Montreal six-day bicycle race, which ended at midnight last night at the Forum. Peden and Fielding, who did not take the lead until 24 hours before the end, had all they could do to beat Al Crossley of New Bedford, Mass., and his Montreal partner, Jules Audy. In third place came the veteran Australian, Reggie McNamara, and the last of the numerous partners he had during the race, Dave Lands of Newark, N. J. Frank Bartell of Newark, N. J., and Norman Hill of San Jose, Calif., finished fourth.

ONE U. S. POLO TEAM TO COMPETE

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 24 (AP)—With one complete team from the United States, flying the colors of the Meadow Brook Club, eight teams will compete in the Argentine open polo championship which will start Tuesday. The final match will be played Nov. 11. Members of the United States squad made their competitive début in Argentina Saturday by defeating an Argentine four, 12 to 4, in a practice game at Hurlingham. The United States team was composed of Seymour Knox, Jimmy Mills, William Post and Stewart Iglehart. Longer hitting marked the play of the victory. Iglehart's work was especially effective.

ALL-PHILADELPHIA TEAM WINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24 — Katherine Wiener, who scored three goals, led the All-Philadelphia girls' field hockey team to a 6-to-0 victory Saturday over an All-Boston team, at the Philadelphia Cricket Club field. Philadelphia led at the half, 2 to 0.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

Amherst 2, Wesleyan 2.
Brown 3, M. I. T. 1.
Haverford 2, Lehigh 1.
Philadelphia C. C. 3, Pennsylvania 0.
St. John's 2, Stevens 1.
Swarthmore 4, Princeton 2.
Western Maryland 4, Bucknell 0.
Williams 3, Hamilton 2.

WESTERN CANADA RUGBY SCORES

By the Canadian Press

Winnipeg St. John's 21, Winnipeg 0.
Regina 20, Saskatoon 0.
Vancouver Miralomas 20, Victoria 11.

TORONTO ADDS TO RUGBY LEAD

CANADIAN SENIOR INTERCOLLEGIATE RUGBY UNION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Scores For	Scores Agst	Pts
Toronto	3	0	0	46	20	6
McGill	1	1	1	25	33	3
West'n Ontario	1	0	2	20	19	2
Queen's	0	1	2	35	44	1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Oct. 24—Toronto increased its hold on the leadership of the Senior Intercollegiate Rugby Union by defeating Western Ontario, last year's champions, 7 to 6, here on Saturday. The victory was the third in as many starts for the locals and gave them a 3-point lead in the standing over the second-place McGill team. It was the second 7-to-6 loss for Western Ontario this fall in away-from-home games.

A blocked kick on the twelfth play of the game enabled Dewar to fall on the ball for a touchdown and at half-time the locals led by 7 to 1. The visitors opened up a strong forward passing attack in the second half, scoring a touchdown on a Ward-to-Stapleton pass, and in the closing period they marched 65 yards on five plays, three in succession being forward passes. Their bid for the tying point failed when Awde was short on his kick for a touch in goal. The summary:

TORONTO	WESTERN ONTARIO
Cutler, Elson, lo	ro, Schnarr, Bryant
Dewar, lm	rm, Stull, Ferguson
Rogers, ll	rl, Tweedle, Stapleton
Hees, s	s, McDermott
Peacock, Booth, rl	ll, S. Valerolte, Rockey
Laing, McQuigge, rm	lm, Quigley, Vezoni
Fitzpatrick, Gibson, ro	lo, McKay
Miller, q	q, Ward
Richardson, Wood, lh	rh, M. Valerolte, Duncan
Arnup, ch	ch, Paterson, Mugan
Jim Sinclair, Copp, rh	lh, Awde
Ferguson, Dawson, fw	fw, McLachlin, Gilles

Score—Toronto 7, Western Ontario 6. Touchdowns—Dewar for Toronto; Stapleton for Western Ontario. Rouges—Arnup and Wood for Toronto. Kick to dead line—Awde for Western Ontario. Referee F. Bartlett, Toronto. Umpire—H. Plaxton, Toronto. Head linesman—W. Bowman, Toronto. Time—Four 15m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 24—Queen's University staged a stirring uphill battle on Saturday to gain a 12-all tie against McGill in a senior Canadian intercollegiate Rugby game. The locals trailed by 8 to 0 at the end of the first quarter and by 11 to 3 at half time, but in the second half they had much the better of the play and in the third quarter scored nine points to take the lead. McGill managed to get the tying point midway through the final 15 minutes. Although both sides played for the break and kicked constantly for the remainder of time, the opposing backs caught faultlessly.

In the first period McGill blocked one of Carter's kicks and the ball bounced back 20 yards where Lee fell on it for a touchdown which he converted. In the second period the same player added three points on a placement. Craig kicked for three singles to complete McGill's total. Queen's scored three singles in the second, and followed a single with a placement by Davoud and a touch by Gorman in the third. Gorman made his major score when he fell on a fumbled ball behind the McGill line. The summary:

McGILL	QUEEN'S
Griffiths, Lee, lo	ro, Gorman, Buell
Letourneau, lm	rm, Kennedy, Byrne
McMorran, Pierce, ll	rl, Thoman, Hoskings
Halpenny, s	s, Kostiuk
Wilson, Freeman, rl	ll, Purves, Conquergood
Watson, Sangster, rm	lm, Hamlin, McNichol
Newton, Fysche, ro	lo, Ralph, Peever
Gilbert, Krukowski, qb	qb, Carr, Dargavel
Stevens, Hammond, lh	rh, Davis, Teskey
Craig, ch	ch, Carter
Olker, Riddell, rh	lh, Davoud
Young, fw	fw, Storms, Day

Score—McGill 12, Queen's 12. Touchdowns—Lee for McGill, Gorman for Queen's. Placements—Lee for McGill, Davoud for Queen's. Convert to touchdown—Lee. Rouges—Craig 1, for McGill; Carter 3, for Queen's. Touch in goal—Craig for McGill, Carter for Queen's. Kick to deadline—Craig for McGill. Referee—J. O'Brien, Montreal. Umpire—H. Foster, Montreal. Head linesman—G. Kiell, Ottawa. Time—Four 15m. periods.

NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE STANDING

	Games Won	Games Tied	Games Lost	Points For	Points Ag.	P.C.
Green Bay	5	1	0	58	17	1.000
Portsmouth	2	2	1	44	35	.667
Chicago Card'als	1	2	1	23	22	.500
Chicago Bears	1	3	1	27	9	.500
Brooklyn	2	0	3	39	40	.400
Boston	1	1	2	14	29	.333
Stapleton	1	2	3	27	60	.250
New York	1	1	3	26	46	.250

RESULTS OCT. 23

Green Bay 13, Brooklyn 0.
Chicago Bears 27, Stapleton 7.
Boston 0, New York 0.
Only games scheduled.

GREEN BAY RETAINS LEAD

GREEN BAY, Wis., Oct. 24 (AP)—The Green Bay Packers clung to first place in the National Professional Football League by defeating the Brooklyn Dodgers here yesterday, 13 to 0. An intercepted pass and a blocked punt were the breaks which spelled victory for the Packers. Al Rose, Packer end, grabbed a Brooklyn pass in the first period and raced 22 yards for the first touchdown. In the final period Stahlman blocked a punt on the Brooklyn 22-yard line. A pass placed the ball one yard from the goal and Herber than plunged over. O'Boyle kicked the extra point. Friedman of the Dodgers tried many passes, but few were completed and the gains were small. The Dodgers presented a powerful line, which outplayed the Packer forwards most of the time. Brooklyn made eight first downs to six for the Packers.

FIRST VICTORY FOR BEARS

CHICAGO, Oct. 24 (AP)—The Chicago Bears scored their first National Professional Football League victory by scoring in each period to defeat the Staten Island Stapletons, 27 to 7, at Wrigley Field, yesterday. A pass from Keith Molesworth to Red Grange was good for 12 yards and a touchdown in the first period, and Bronko Nagurski bucked over for another in the second session. Dick Nesbitt accounted for the third Bear score in the third period by a plunge through the line, and Nagurski did likewise for the last one in the final two minutes. Stapleton scored in the third period, Hinton finishing a drive in which Strong, Campiglio and Frahm made steady gains.

GIANTS AND BRAVES PLAY TIE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—The New York Giants and Boston Braves battled to a 0-to-0 tie here yesterday in a National Professional Football League game before about 15,000 fans. Each team threatened, but superior line play prevented scoring. Boston's threat was in the third period, but it ended at New York's 15

SOUTH'S FUTURE SAID TO REST ON REPLY TO WETS

Politically, Bishop Says, Situation Like That of Slavery Days

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 24 (AP)—The political future of the South is bound up with the stand it takes on the impending settlement of the prohibition question, Bishop W. N. Ainsworth of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, said in a statement Saturday.

He asserted that the South, if the question were disentangled from other considerations, is normally for prohibition of the liquor traffic.

"Unfortunately," he said, "the prohibition issue has become enmeshed with partisan politics—which ought never to have been and for which liquor and politicians are responsible."

That condition, the bishop said, was the result of efforts of "capitalists whose fortunes came from brewing and distilling and who always have rebelled against any restriction imposed upon them. They first enlisted the foreign-infested cities of the North.

"Skillfully they seized the machinery of the political party that has for ages been dominant in the South, until its directing genii declared their chief purpose in politics to be to relieve this country of the 'damnable affliction of prohibition.'

"Between the purpose of these politicians and the patriotism of the South there is absolutely nothing in common, and yet a large part of the South's daily press became the purveyors of the propaganda of Raskob, Shouse, du Pont and the rest, who care not a rap for any political party if they can only get the money and political power that goes with legalized liquor."

"We of the South," Bishop Ainsworth declared in another portion of the statement, "never will be heard in the councils of the nation so long as we will not stand up and fight for something better than a party name.

"The citizenship of these states is now confronted with the necessity of a new decision. Shall prohibition be maintained or legalized liquor be brought back? Not since the issues of slavery were sharpened into the conflict of the Civil War has the South faced such an hour of fateful decision as it confronts at this time. And it is not just a question of what disposition shall be made of the liquor issue, but it also relates to the political fortunes and sovereign rights of the people of these southern states in the days ahead. Prohibition and politics have become vitally related in the destiny of the South."

Italy Backs Arms Parity for Germany

(Continued from Page 1)

to the Piedmontese the granting of a constitution. Il Duce recalled that a year ago, in Naples, he discussed the lines of Fascist policy, adding that since then the history of Europe had registered many outstanding events. He had then urged the world to close definitely the tragic balance sheet of war and to wipe the slate clean.

The Lausanne conference was one of the few parleys that reached a conclusion, he said. "Under the energetic leadership of the British Prime Minister, the small ship of reparations and war debts was today in the port of Lausanne. Will the great American people push back on these high seas the small ship which carried the hope and anxieties of so many peoples."

"No, no," came the reply from the crowds below, and Signor Mussolini, promptly resuming his speech, added: "I would like this that you have uttered with thunderous voice to cross the Atlantic and reach the generous hearts of the American people."

Policy of Peace Pursued

The Disarmament Conference, he said, had the interest of the whole civilized world. There were some who believed that Italy's practical and concrete proposals were inspired by Macchiavellian calculations. Nothing was more false, he declared.

"From this frontier city which is never without fears of war I declare that Italy has pursued a policy of peace, of true peace which cannot be disassociated from justice, that peace which must restore to Europe its equilibrium and which must penetrate into the heart like hope and faith. And yet beyond the frontier there are frantic people who cannot forgive Fascist Italy for standing on her feet."

Here Signor Mussolini vigorously denounced what he called "the dregs of Free Masonry." "For these dregs of Free Masonry," he declared, "it is truly an unheard-of scandal that there should be a Fascist Italy, because it presents the documented negation of their principles which time has left behind. These dregs would not hesitate to consider the possibility of what might be called doctrinial war between opposing principles, because nobody is a worse enemy of peace than he who poses as a pacifist by profession.

"Well, if this position should come true the game would be decided from the outset because between principles which are rising and making themselves felt and principles that are declining victory is to the former."

Examining the German claim to parity Signor Mussolini stated that the Fascists had precise ideas and policies on the subject. The German demand for juridical equality was fully justified, he said. This should be recognized and the sooner the better. At the same time, however, while the Disarmament Conference lasts Germany cannot ask to rearm itself in any degree. When the conference is over and if it has given negative results, then Germany will not be able to remain in the League if this difference which has lowered its standing is not removed.

Hoover Supported For Farm Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARROLL, Iowa, Oct. 24 — Because he knows more amout the job now than any new man will learn in the next four years, because he can be judged by performance and not by promise, and "because of his incomparable knowledge and equipment," President Hoover is the best choice for the next four years, Mr. C. H. McKenzie of New York, told Iowa farmers here recently. Mr. McKenzie was formerly director of taxation research for the American Farm Bureau Federation and lives in New York.

While reviewing incidents which showed the President's sympathetic attitude toward agriculture, Mr. McKenzie said that his close-up observations of Governor Roosevelt, as Governor of New York had not shown the consideration for the farmer that he preaches.

"From my own personal knowledge of President Hoover as Secretary of Commerce," Mr. McKenzie said, "he was the most sympathetic member of the Cabinet toward agriculture. But when New York in 1929 had a surplus and found it possible to reduce taxes, and the Republican legislature proposed that the reduction be made where it would relieve the farmer and other property ownrs, Governor Roosevelt did not show his 'love for the farmer' by doing this, but instead gave the reduction to the big income tax payers in New York City," Mr. McKenzie declared.

ALBERTA TO TRY GROWING OAKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—While Alberta, because of climatic conditions, cannot boast of possessing "spreading chestnut trees," nor crimson-leaved sugar maples, yet there is a probability that the province will no longer be deprived of oak trees which heretofore have not been grown here. R. G. Reid, Minister of Lands for Alberta, has recently toured through the three prairie provinces accompanied by the Director of Forestry, to ascertain if the varieties of trees now growing in this province could not be increased.

They are especially interested in investigating the native ash, elm and oak and in many parts of Manitoba they found the native oak had attained a height of from 30 to 40 feet and 8 inches diameter in 20 years' growth. Mr. Reid is procuring the seed of the native oak, which will be tested out in Alberta by the Forestry Department, as it is believed oak trees could be practically and beneficially introduced into this province.

In the End It Is the Voter Who Decides

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TRUE NUGGETS REMAIN FOR THE CONSCIENTIOUS CITIZEN

Knowledge and 'Horse Sense' Needed by Voter in Deciding What Candidates to Support

(Continued from Page 1)

government, however, calls for all-year citizens in work togs, giving intelligent help to officials.

That means knowing how to sift facts from newspaper stories, radio addresses and pamphlets. It means keeping in touch with elected representatives. Most of all, it means knowing enough to give support where and when it will help a right cause or defeat misguided ones.

Mr. Citizen—Dr. James J. Halliday on public records is giving Our Neighborhood a postgraduate course to start them off on that kind of citizenship. Several newspapers are scattered around his easy chair. He is reading aloud from a town daily, then looks up at the circle of his guests.

Personal Opinion Creeps In

"If you read only this paper, there's no question how you would vote, is there?" he asks. "Newspapers are supposed to report facts, but you'd be surprised at the variety of lenses in reporters' field glasses. They are wet, dry and so on—sometimes red or blue. The first thing a voter has to do, if he wants to avoid being misled by partisan bias, is to know something about policies behind his newspaper.

"A good way to find out is to watch the editorial page. There, editors express the paper's policies. These policies have no place on news pages, but almost without exception they color news handling. Since large blocks of public opinion are formed by newspapers, you can see how much this means to voting."

He reaches for several magazines.

"Magazines show their policies openly in general articles or in editorials," he goes on. "Always be sure you allow for partisanship in reading any article. You will come to know nonpartisan writers. Even when you read a partisan one, it helps to know why he interprets facts in the way he does. Straightforward statements of policy, whether by a political party or private group, help you decide whether you prefer that policy to others. Take everything you read or hear about politics on trial until you find out what's behind it.

Look Up His Record

"After you've drilled yourself on this awhile, you will be able to tell from a candidate's tone and manner what he stands for. You will also be able to decide whether his policies are sound. Back this up by finding out all you can about the work a man has done, either in public office or private affairs. Political parties give such information, but always check up on what they say about their own candidates—or opponents — through non-political agencies when you can.

"This checking up is hard when there are many candidates. That's why so many voters don't mark names of candidates below the top few on their ballots. Some states require voting for all officers, or the ballot is thrown out. Remember, too, that all elective officers do things that affect you after they are in office. You should vote all the way down the ballot, but that means looking into the candidates for all offices. The 'short ballot' plan aims to make this easier. We'll go into that later."

Mr. Casual locks his hands over one knee. "You want us to work, don't you?" he asks. "Was there ever a citizen like you want us to be?"

"Plenty of them within ten miles of here. It becomes more interesting the further you go. You know what you used to tell Wallace about hard chores—'Nothing worth while is easy,'" he says, rising and winking at Wallace Casual while going to his desk. He takes up some papers.

"Pass them around," he says. "There won't be many more. Show how we change our basic forms and policies of government."

Two Kinds of Issues

He comes back to his chair. "There are two general kinds of issues on your ballots, in addition to candidates and what they stand for," he continues. "The first kind have to do with keeping government running. They are like fuel and lubricating oil to the governmental engine, such as measures to authorize expenditures, build roads, and so on. These questions do not change the government itself. Many measures on your ballots, though, ask you to do just that.

"Sometimes the project deserves your full support. Again, it would undermine some proved part of our government. We're coming now to the part of citizenship that makes you sit up nights without kicking, because it gives you the feel of helping to build the country's actual political structure. It is being rebuilt before our eye all the while. We want to make sure it is built right, not only for ourselves, but for the future."

He gathers up the newspapers from around his morris chair and settles down with his head against the back. "It's not really patriotic to resist all changes in our government," he begins as if someone dispute him. "The only thing is to be sure the changes advance democracy instead of throwing it back.

"Our Federal Constitution, for example, is a marvel because it still works as well as it does when the world has been turned topsy-turvy around it in the past 144 years. Ten amendments had to be made to satisfy demands of the country one year after adoption of the Constitution.

Not Much Change in 144 Years

"In all the time since only nine amendments have been made. Meanwhile the country has gone through an industrial revolution—several of them—it has been swept by waves of immigration and developed generally into something quite unlike 1788.

"Think what has occurred to business and social conditions with which Washington, the states and local governments have to deal. All down the line new ways have had to be worked out to meet modern demands on government. We are in the thick of it. Government is slow to change except in cases of revolution. That's why so many outworn methods still hang on. Local governments have been most backward until not so long ago. Once they started to step up into modern methods, though, they went way ahead of state and national government in many ways.

"That brings us to the question of specific so-called reform methods that are always bobbing up on your ballots. Such things as whether the town shall become a city, whether it should have a city manager form of government, adopt proportional representation, single tax, the short ballot, and so on. Also what proposed amendments to the Federal Constitution deserve your support through state legislatures or special conventions. The story of how these changes can be made only through the ballot or by elected officials, is told on the paper we have for today. We might go into details on some of the most prominent reform plans, tomorrow.'

Mrs. Casual smiles. "There's no better place to talk about reforms in citizenship than in our house," she says. "Besides, you haven't been over for weeks, it seems. We'll expect you and Mrs. Halliday for dinner, too."

MALONE TO SUPPORT HOOVER'S CANDIDACY

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—Mr Dudley Field Malone, who was a delegate to the Democratic national convention which nominated Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt for the Presidency has announced that he will vote for President Hoover.

"It seems to me," his letter said, "the high duty of citizenship to stand by the President who has seen us through the last three dreadful years. There is too much at stake in every home, store and shop to change leaders now." Mr. Malone told the President that he had been one of his "most partisan critics," but until the latter's speech at Des Moines did not realize "the titanic struggle of world forces in the midst of which, during the first two years of your administration, you were silently fighting with infinite courage and without complaint." Mr. Malone's letter also said he would support Col. William J. Donovan, Republican nominee for Governor, and Mr. George Z. Medalie, Republican candidate for United States Senator. He said, however, that he would support Surrogate John P. O'Brien, Democratic candidate for Mayor of New York.

Many Motion Picture Animals Now Made of Wire and Burlap

Ingenious Mechanical Beasts So Faithful as to Be Almost Undetectable by Average Person— Bulls Snort and Bellow

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—Animals in motion pictures, like workers in some branches of industry, are facing, and even experiencing technological unemployment, according to a recent survey of new studio technique in use here.

Like life-size toys, these built-up animals are real enough to make one doubt the verity of anything in pictures after seeing them perform. Clever taxidermists are employed to give them the semblance of reality using hides, papier-mâché, and wooden skeletons to construct them. Afterward trick photography supplies all the thrills without endangering anyone.

In a production being filmed at United Artists studio by Samuel Goldwyn, there are bull fights galore. But the five Mexican fighting bulls imported for the picture spend most of their time munching alfalfa. Mechanical doubles, with rubber horns, plenty of snorting, pawing, and rolling of eyes, do the fighting. The nearest any of these bulls have come to battle was in chasing a red flag across the lot one day.

With the aid of this development and close supervision, Mr. F. J. Lee, veteran humane officer, offers assurance that cruelty to movie animals has radically declined. For six years Mr. Lee has represented the Los Angeles Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in supervising work at the studios. Within that time he has observed a growing cooperation among the major producers to keep cruelty definitely off the screen.

Wild animal pictures continue to be a thorn in the side of humane workers, since they are usually made beyond the pale of regulations. Upon several occasions wild animal productions were reported to have been made in Mexico, just over the United States border, where humane regulations are not so strict. It is understood from reliable sources that the Mexican Government has agreed to assist American humane organizations in stamping out attempts to evade humane laws there.

Drys Are Advised To Hew New Path

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 24—Drys must upset convention and refuse longer to conform to the pattern cut out for them by the old wet parties, in the opinion of Mrs. E. S. Harris, the new state chairman of the Law Preservation Party. In this way only can they defeat the enemy and build constructively, she declared.

"What I mean by casting aside convention," Mrs. Harris continued, "is that drys must chart their own course. They may not like to be told that, but they have been voting as the wets wanted them to right along. We have been told to choose one of the two parties. That choice has not been between two drys or even a wet and a dry, however. Rather it has been between two wets.

"Political strategy at this time is to confound them by not doing the expected. Hence it is that the Law Preservation Party has adopted a policy not to coöperate with either major party in the presidential election."

EATON MANUFACTURING CO.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 24—Eaton Manufacturing Company, including Wilcox-Rich Corporation, reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net loss of $268,400 after depreciation, taxes and dividends on Wilcox-Rich Corporation class A stock. For the nine months of 1931 net was $449,205 after depreciation, taxes and Wilcox-Rich class A dividends, or 64 cents a share on 694,470 no-par shares of common.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Little Alexander the Great

By MARY F. BARBER

"YON'S not much of a duck at all, at all," Timothy, the old gardener, was saying. "Scrawny he is, and wabbly-like."

Miss Barbara picked Alexander up, folding his feet carefully and holding him gently, as if she loved him. "Oh, Timothy, you mustn't discourage him," she said. "He's named after Alexander the Great, who conquered the world."

Alexander did not worry much about that. It must be a very great world indeed, he thought, looking up at the great elm trees overhead. But he did wish he had more water. He had dabbled his bill in the basin, then stepped in, and finally sat down to splash his wings, and in a minute the pan was quite empty. He thought there must be plenty of water somewhere in such a wide world.

Now the end of Alexander's pen was a separate piece of chicken wire on a frame of wood, which Miss Barbara set carefully in place and braced with a large stone. But as she turned, her heel caught it and pulled it open slightly. Alexander promptly stepped out.

"I am going to find that water," he decided, and although he could not have told you how he knew, he felt the water must lie straight ahead. Past the big white house he waddled, and on down the lawn.

At the foot of the hill he came to a wide concrete road, with autos whizzing past, this way and that. Alexander was about halfway across when one of the huge creatures bore down upon him, its horn blowing loudly. But Alexander did not intend to hurry. He honked right back, and kept on his leisurely way, and the monster slowed up to let him pass. Someone called out, but he did not hear.

He slipped and fluttered down the steep bank to a red board fence, ducked his head, and went under.

He thought the water must lie beyond this field, so he started across. It was clumpy with grass and rocks. Queen Anne's lace hung over him like fairy clouds, and a purple thistle stood like a giant cactus. Milkweeds, with their juicy stalks and pink clusters, and orange butterfly weeds were beginning to open, but the goldenrod was not yet in bloom. Its green stems rose over him, shaped like the elm trees, but closer and more friendly. Grasshoppers jumped out of his way.

Alexander Quacks a Greeting

The sun was warm, so Alexander was glad to see an old apple tree ahead, but he found a large red cow standing there. She was swishing her tail, and she did not reply when Alexander quacked a greeting, but instead came slowly toward him. Alexander walked straight on, watching her out of the corner of his eye. She came as far as the edge of the shade, and then changed her mind. So Alexander went on alone.

It seemed to him he must be miles from home. He was thirsty, and what made it worse was that he now came to a brier patch. He was so sure the water lay ahead that he plunged right into it. He had to lift his feet carefully among the vines, and thorns plucked at his feathers. The berries were growing ripe, but the ones that hung juicy and black within his reach were few and far between.

The berry patch began to look like a jungle to Alexander. He could hardly see any sky, and it suddenly occurred to him that no one would ever think of looking for a little duck here.

"This is terrible," he admitted, "and not a sign of water." He sat down in the shade of a burdock to think happier thoughts.

"After all," he concluded, "I got out of the chicken wire, I crossed the highway, I passed the cow, and I shall get out of this."

Suddenly there was a whirring noise overhead, and he looked up as best he could through the leaves. Several ducks flew over, with a sound of joy in their honking. "Lake, lake," they cried. Alexander sprang to his feet, and forged through the briers in the same direction.

And in no time at all he came out in a delicious place, where the plants had great leaves like elephants' ears. The moist ground felt good to Alexander's hot little feet. He wiggled around clumps of moss and grass, and took a long drink from a tiny mudhole, lifting his bill to let the water trickle down his throat.

The Lake at Last

And there was the lake itself, stretching blue and clear as far as he could see from so near the ground. He stepped out boldly upon it, and discovered that he floated like a leaf. Then he pushed his feet, and found himself moving as if he had been swimming all his life. A little wake followed him whichever way he turned. He stood on his head in the water, and learned how to bob up again like a cork. For hours he paddled about, while water insects skimmed past him, and fish moved lazily underneath.

Before he knew it, it began to grow dark. The wind grew cool. A frog boomed from the bank. The water lilies closed their petals and went to sleep. The other ducks were nowhere in sight at all, and Alexander began to feel a little bit alone. He wished for a little more to eat, and he wondered where to spend the night. He had a feeling that, if he went up on the bank, other creatures might be abroad in the dark. What if he slept on the water, just as he was? It seemed a strange idea.

He was just dozing off when the water seemed to shake, and he barely had time to scuttle out from under a great black hulk. The boat stopped with a splash of oars.

"Look, Pete, a baby duck!" a voice cried. "Give him some bread."

"Nothing but crumbs left in the lunch box, you know that," said the other, shaking out a napkin. Alexander saw a morsel fall, faintly white, into the water. He gobbled it, and found it soft and sweet, like milk toast.

"We can't stop now; we're late," said Pete, and the boat moved off, leaving a wake behind it. Alexander, following his supper, fell in behind, and his little wake followed him also. Suddenly Pete lifted his oars, so that they hung dripping from the sides of the boat.

"Is that baby duck alone?" he asked, turning a flashlight on the water that made it shiny and ripply, as if oil had been poured on it. The light turned here and there, and came to rest on Alexander's bright little eyes. Then Pete scooped him up. One of Alexander's feet dangled between his fingers, and he struggled furiously. "Awkward," he squawked, while the boys tied the boat at the landing and ran up the path.

They put Alexander in a small box in the woodshed, with a wire window screen on top, and he fell asleep at once. In the morning they gave him some corn and water and dashed off. In these cramped quarters time passed slowly for Alexander, and when no one came near to let him out, he thought he had better sit down to compose his thoughts.

Miss Barbara Once More

"I got out of my pen, I crossed the highway, I passed the cow, I came out of the briers, I learned to swim, and I had shelter for the night. And so—" he was reasoning hopefully, when he heard knocking and voices, and in came Miss Barbara herself.

She cuddled him under her chin and asked foolish questions. Then she climbed upon a seat and they whirled away. Alexander lay very still, for he thought he must be upon the very back of one of the road monsters. In a minute Miss Barbara jumped out, dumped Alexander into his pen, and ran off, calling for Timothy.

"Now this will never do," said Alexander, finding himself right where he started.

And within an hour Timothy came for him. "In ye go then," he said, and Alexander found himself in a new large yard fitted out especially for him. Best of all was the large wooden box, and old watering trough, mossy and deep. It leaked a little, and the water, running off, made the grass cool and soft to Alexander's little webbed feet. Some of his corn fell into it, and he sucked it out, swallowing a little mud, too, but finding it succulent and sweet.

And then he fluttered up to his trough, and swam down it slowly. The nozzle of the hose was propped over the end, and the sound of trickling water pleased him. Alexander took a long drink, lifting his bill to let the coolness flow down his throat, and as he did so, he saw the elm trees swaying, and beyond them white clouds quite plainly swimming in a blue lake of sky.

"Of course not," he said. "Things are never the same when one has conquered the world."

How Kind Hearts Reward Faithful Service

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© Photopress

Actress on the Left, Boxer in the Center and Roger on the Right, Enjoying the New Year Feast Their Friends Have Provided.

A Home of Rest for Horses

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON

OF ALL the inmates in the Home of Rest for Horses at Cricklewood, London, Roger, perhaps, may be said to be the favorite. If you will visit the home, passing through the wide gates and along an avenue of trees leading to the old farm, you will see a number of long faces turning inquiringly toward you out of the stalls, and among them will be Roger's. You will recognize him at once by his peculiarly pointed ears, by the white star on his forehead, and by his remarkably intelligent eyes. What is his story?

Roger is one of the Old Pensioners, and served in the great war. What his nationality is no one knows, except that he is not British. He was found wandering riderless on the Somme by a lieutenant in the Machine Gun Corps, and although he could not at first understand English, he quickly grasped what he was supposed to do. His new master soon discovered the lovable nature of his new companion, and after the Armistice made arrangements for him to be happily pensioned off with the other fortunate animals at the farm.

Roger Rings the Bell

On the first of January each year a New Year's feast takes place, when friends come and feed the pets with carrots and apples and other special dainties. When all the guests have arrived and everything is in readiness, Roger rings a bell outside his stall to start the feast, and then comes out into the courtyard, to take his place at the table, piled high with good things.

There are other wonderful horses in the Rest Home, Chum, for instance, a sweet-faced brown mare who served through the war in France, and Actress, who looks at you with her great, gentle eyes.

Actress went through the whole of the war as a general's charger, and is entitled to medals. After peace had been declared the general lost sight of her, but he could not forget her friendship, and set about trying to find her again. At last, after many efforts, he came across her in harness, pulling a cart. Now she is enjoying the peace of green fields, a good bed of hay, and many kind friends.

Boxer and Girlie

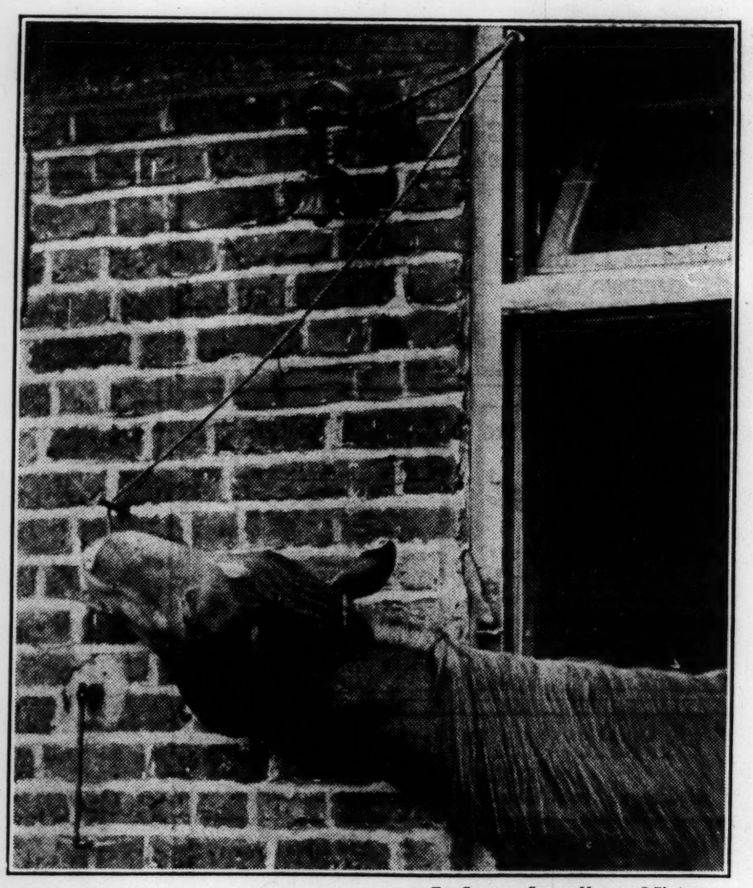
Among other horses who are not war veterans, but who have been saved from unkind masters or hard conditions, is Boxer. Boxer's case got into the papers, and immediately 150 offers of homes for him were received. It was a Brighton lady who finally bought him and arranged for him to live permanently at the farm. Girlie, too, was being ill-treated, and was rescued from a truck at Portsmouth.

Here is a pretty horse called Valentine, with quite a different story to tell. Valentine used to belong to Miss Fay Compton, who rode him regularly until he became too old, and then pensioned him off. Jumbo, too, has a good master who is giving him a rest from his daily round with the greengrocer's van.

For the sum of 2s. 6d. a week any poor person can leave his animal for rest or attention at the farm, and quite a number of costermongers' donkeys and ponies find their way there.

In the field a number of horses graze together. Do you see that little dun-colored mare over there? That is Barney. Barney is the veteran of the Home, being 31 years old. The head groom looks at her fondly, and smiles.

"They say we spoil her," he admits, "but you can't expect her to feed just the same as the others do, so we give her a little bit of this and a little bit of that, just as she fancies. Well, how can we help it? She has been with us for ten years, you see."



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© Photopress

Roger, Ringing the Bell to Open the Feast.

Quite a New Kind of Book

"The Dolls' Journey"

"THE DOLLS' JOURNEY" (published by Desmond Harmsworth, London: 6s. net) was not a book to begin with. It was just a game that Tora's Daddy made up. Tora, you see, has a lot of dolls—doll-dolls and animal dolls. Well, one day Mr. Fischer (that's Tora's Daddy) saw the dolls lying about just anyhow, legs, and heads, and arms all tossed about together—for, although Tora is very fond of her dolls, she did not treat them very carefully.

Tora's Daddy thought it wasn't quite fair to leave the dolls like that, so he arranged them in a pretty group and took their photographs; and then he arranged them in another group and took another photograph, and then he went on making them do all sorts of things, and taking lots and lots of photographs, until he had made a real story out of the pictures. Then he got a magic lantern and a screen, and invited Tora and her little friends to come and look. And when they were all seated in the dark room he showed them the pictures on the screen and told them the story.

Tora and her friends enjoyed it so much that Mr. and Mrs. Fischer decided to turn the pictures and the story into a book, and that is how "The Dolls' Journey" began. On each page of the book is a beautiful photograph with a bit of the story underneath telling all about the adventures that befell the dolls after they decided to run away.

Autumn Leaves

Wild Mr. Wind
Sped by one day—
A thousand leaflets
Gold and gay
And scarlet in
His wake he drew.
They seemed to dance
Lightly and high
And rear their heads
Against the sky,
Just like a spangled
Cavalcade
Of circus horses
Prancing by.

JENNETT SPENCER

Japanese Sudzumushi

Charles Dickens created a warm spot in the hearts of everyone when he wrote his "Cricket on the Hearth." That cheery little insect continues to be loved by boys and girls—large and small—throughout the world. Though Dickens was writing about the cricket as he knew it in England, that insect has been given special care and attention in Japan for centuries.

The Japanese sudzumushi are different from the species found in this country. They sing very harmoniously in bell-like tones and are very good household pets. When the cold weather sets in, the sudzumushi gradually creep away to their winter hiding places and day by day their music is quieted. One of the most welcome sounds of summer is the return of the sudzumushi.

Recently, the first "American born" sudzumushi were produced in New York City from imported eggs. To those Japanese people who were so fortunate as to obtain some for household pets, it truly seemed as though a bit of the homeland had been transported across the Pacific.

Found in October

Use the letters of the word "October" and find:

1. A small bed.
2. Part of the foot.
3. The cry of the pigeon.
4. The center of an apple.
5. Also.
6. A garment worn on state occasions.
7. Part of plant below the earth.
8. Worn on the foot.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Joan H. (9), Sutton Courtney, Berks, England.
Virginia S. (11), Bogota, N. J.—Especially from Chinese and Japanese girls.
Ruth S. (11), Chicago, Ill.
Lois LeC. (12), Port Clinton, Ohio.—Lives on an island farm.

Boys

Ronnie B. (9), Vancouver, B. C., Canada.—Exchange foreign stamps.
John P. (10), Springfield, Mass—Exchange foreign stamps.

Snubs and Buzzy wish to thank the following animal friends for their letters:
Fluffy, Los Angeles, Calif.
Nance, New York, N. Y.
Spitz LeC., Port Clinton, Ohio.

Mail Bag

Ridgewood, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

I am writing to tell you that I enjoy the Children's Page very much. I like to read the Sunny Hours and think Snubs is so cute. I have a cute little dog too. Her name is Fluffy.

We are going to study Norway and Sweden, and I should like to hear from anybody there. I think it would be nice to read any letters to the class, and I promise to answer every one. I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade.

Hoping to hear from some "pen pals,"
Marjorie June B.

Sacramento, California

Dear Editor:

I enjoy the letters in our Christian Science Monitor very much. I can't tell you which I enjoy most, Snubs or the "Lighter Vein" column. But I have read both for several years and before that Mother read them to me. Whenever my Dad tells a good joke I know he has read the Monitor before I have seen the joke column.

I have wanted to find a letter in the paper from a boy my age (10) and cannot ever find one. Isn't there a 10-year-old boy that reads our paper in the whole world?

Brownie is my dog's name and he is a nice old pal. He is about three years old and is light tan, a fox terrier. He is great fun and very obedient and also gentle with little children, and of course he has lots of friends. When we went to the beach this summer, everybody acted as if Brownie belonged to them. They watched out for him and fed him, and were very kind to him.

Sometimes in the winter we allow him to lie by the fire, and if someone in the kitchen says, "Send Brownie in and I will give him something to eat," I never have to tell him—he goes trotting in. I think he understands very nearly everything I say to him.

When he was a puppy he had to unlearn some tricks, but he very seldom had to be corrected more than once. We have not taught him many tricks but he is just as fine as he can be because, as Mother says, his obedience makes people love him. Some people in our neighborhood thought they did not like animals, but he just made them like him by being so good and faithful.

I like all sorts of sports. This summer I was given a card by our City Park Playground officer for swimming in deep water and next year I want to learn to dive.

When I was a little boy I used to think that nothing but very wild animals lived in Australia, but I am now in the high sixth grade and like to learn what is true about all the people of the world. I should like to write to other boys anywhere in the world. Maybe we can meet each other some day when we own our own airplanes and are through with school. Norman Cole C.

[Ten-year-old boys often need some prodding about letter-writing, Norman. We are glad that you have set them such a good example, and hope that you will get some interesting answers to your own interesting letter.—Ed.]

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1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.
2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.
3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Have the Fun of Making Things Yourself!

All you young folks, who are readers of The Christian Science Monitor, can now learn to make things for yourselves and your friends if you will come regularly to

"The Craft Shop"

a new feature of The Young Folks' Page, appearing regularly on the second and fourth Thursday of each month.

Here, under the expert guidance of Mr. Irving Shumway, formerly governor of The Youth's Companion laboratory, you can learn things to make and do. Perhaps you would like to build a workroom in your basement, make a table or a bench, construct a lamp for a boy's room, make a cut-out picture puzzle, or a brass belt buckle. All these things and many others will be taught in "The Craft Shop." There will be articles for all tastes, for the boy and girl mechanically inclined, and also for those who like just to make beautiful and artistic things.

If you are not a subscriber, use the coupon at the right so as to be sure you won't miss any of these interesting THINGS TO MAKE AND DO.

C2

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY,
107 Falmouth St., Boston, Mass.

Please send me The Christian Science Monitor every second and fourth Thursday in which "The Craft Shop" appears. I inclose remittance as follows: ☐ 6 issues 30c ☐ 12 issues 60c

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THE HOME FORUM

When Evening Comes in the Fenway

FEW cities have a more charming bit of nature than has Boston in its Back Bay section, where the Fenway stream winds its tortuous course From the Jamaica Pond it meanders leisurely through reed-bordered fens, moving so slowly that no current is perceptible. Approaching the confines of the city, it wanders through Brookline until it comes to peaceful rest in the calm waters of the Charles River Basin. Only in recent days have I come to appreciate deeply its subtle charm. For years I have been whirled along its tree-bordered banks or across its numerous bridges in hurrying motorcars, with scarcely more than a glimpse of its quiet beauty Just now I have lived for a few days beside its sleepy waters and at morning and evening have strolled along the winding pathways which border it on either side.

Sometimes the stream narrows to a degree that almost tempts one to leap across it; again it opens out into a broad still basin, where the wild ducks flock in unmolested security. Just where the largest of these basins narrows lie two small islands, densely wooded, and far enough from shore to render them secure nesting sites for the mallard ducks which, for years, have found both freedom and security in this protected stream. How happy they are! Their contented leisurely quacks may be heard at all hours of the day, even until the shades of evening fall, when they rest quietly under the trees of their sheltering islands.

This evening, just at dusk, I came upon a pretty scene. A young woman, seated under a wide-spreading oak, fed with bread a band of young mallards now full grown and so tame that they fearlessly took the food from her extended hand. Sometimes, she assured me, they climb upon her feet and ankles, entirely oblivious of danger. Only mallards are in evidence now; but shortly, when the migration begins, distinguished strangers from the north will drop in for rest and food. The vanguard is even now, in early September, beginning to arrive. As I watched the flock, suddenly out of the blue came a stranger, a black duck, with the speed of an arrow, plowing up the surface of the waters like a miniature hydroplane. As he settled on the quiet basin, loud quacks announcing his arrival were answered by reassuring calls from a bevy of denizens at the further end of the little pond. When all the conventions of duck society had been observed, the stranger presently joined the group and began to dive for his supper of grass roots.

Every evening and as regularly as a clock, when the twilight has deepened sufficiently, out of the thick-topped trees along the stream come the night herons. Up and down the waterway they fly, uttering the peculiar cry which has given them the name "quawks." Until the darkness has fallen to a degree that makes observation difficult I see them, and no doubt they remain out all night, for their habits are wholly nocturnal They are rightly named night herons.

The thick cover along the banks of the stream affords shelter for many varieties of birds. Warblers, south-bound, drop in to rest and feed. I hear the uncertain note of the youngsters, just trying out their vocal chords. Their notes for the most part are so amateurish and uncertain as to hide their identity; but, when they return in the spring, each will have learned the song of its own kind. An interesting phase of bird music is the persistence of the songs of the various species. Only with the mockers is there any mixing of notes. The mocking bird of the South will quickly catch the notes of another variety and present it so perfectly as to deceive even the trained ear. The Lyre bird of Australia not only mocks the songs of his feathered neighbors, but whatever other sound he may hear. The stroke of an ax, the crack of a whip, the sound of a steam whistle, all are included in his range of reproduction.

It is commonly believed that the advent of August marks the end of the song season of the bird chorus. With most varieties, this is correct. But there are some persistent vocalists who carry their melodies well through the reign of the dog-star. On the morning of September second, as I strolled along the Fenway, a preacher bird presented his case with all the ardor of early June. Do you hear it? Do you see it? Do you believe it?, he shouted at me as I passed under the thick-topped maple he had chosen for his rostrum. And I do believe, in fact, I am thoroughly convinced that the red-eyed vireo, commonly known as the preacher bird, is the most persistent singer of the feathered chorus. Even through the still hot days of August, it lifts its voice in characteristic interrogative when, for the most part, the bird chorus is silent. Catbirds are coming through and I hear their loud alarm notes, as I pass too near their bushy haunts. Kingbirds are here, although their stay will be short, for the first frost will cut off their food supply. Yesterday morning, as I crossed into the main path by the wide basin, a butterfly flew just above my head and, as it passed, a sharp-eyed kingbird dashed at it, but missed it. The click of its bill told of the violence of the attack. Again and again the bird darted at the hapless butterfly, which turned and zigzagged so sharply as to elude its hungry pursuer and finally escaped altogether. Back to its perch on a limb over the water went the flycatcher with a rattling note of disappointment.

Grackles still stalk about on the grassy slopes bordering the stream and starlings in numbers hunt their rations under the trees. Blue jays, their family affairs of the season all settled, move about the oak trees, feeding upon the abundant crop of acorns. Now and then a kingfisher hurries up the waterway in search of his ration of fish. His presence is a sure sign that the waters are the home of the finny tribe. He knows his fishing ground and wastes no time over uninhabited water. I never see a kingfisher that I do not recall two of his cousins: the beautiful little kingfisher of the East which I saw flashing along the fens above the waters of Galilee and again along the banks of the Nile. And that joker of the bird world, the Kookaburra of Australia, aptly described as "the laughing jackass." How he did laugh at some of my golf strokes on the links at Sydney and Melbourne. There is a great deal of humor in the bird world and we learn to know the moods of our feathered friends. And one gains a sense of camaraderie with them, as he finds old friends in unexpected places. I shall not soon forget the thrill which came to me as I heard the English skylarks pouring out their tremulous notes far above the fields of Australia, while from the bushes the English blackbird sent out his delicious notes like the tones of an old flute, mellow and melodious. There's more enjoyment in acquaintance with the birds than appears to the uninitiated. I await with keen anticipation the arrival of the stream of migrants which will soon come pouring down from the northland. Perhaps I shall find among them some of my old friends, the hermit thrush and the fox sparrow. Who knows?

ALBERT FIELD GILMORE.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

The Maple

Oh, tenderly deepen the woodland glooms,
And merrily sway the beeches;
Breathe delicately the willow blooms,
And the pines rehearse new speeches;
The elms toss high till they reach the sky,
Pale catkins the yellow birch launches,
But the tree I love all the green-wood above
Is the maple of sunny branches.

Let who will sing of the hawthorn in spring,
Or the late-leaved linden in summer;
There's a word may be for the locust-tree,
That delicate, strange new-comer;
But the maple it glows with the tint of the rose
When palè are the spring-time regions,
And its towers of flame from afar proclaim
The advance of Winter's legions.

And a greener shade there never was made
Than its summer canopy sifted.
And many a day as beneath it I lay
Has my memory backward drifted
To a pleasant lane I may walk not again,
Leading over a fresh, green hill,
Where a maple stood just clear of the wood—
And oh! to be near it still!

—CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS, in "Poems."

South Field

Beyond a tiny alder-hidden brook
The South Field lies—a large triangle plain
Of land made moist and fertile by the drain
From two small rivers joining in a crook
Below the mountain. Since men undertook
To clear this place of virgin growth for gain
In tillage, always was the hay and grain
The stoutest here and not one year forsook.

An aged pine once saw these acres cleared
Long years ago; watched settlers plow the rough
And stony soil; grew tall, as yearly clover
Colored the field. But stout grass disappeared—
Yielded as growing alders spread roots tough.
Now, just two days and haying here is over.

HENRY DAVIS NADIG.

Dickens Reads From His Works

As the bright moon looked down on the old town, a notable audience was gathering thrilled with the thought of actually hearing the great author read from the books that had enthralled each one for so many years. Many famous pens have written recollections of that night, but what can surpass the enthusiastic young reporter's impressions? . . .

The Boston Journal had a good reporter there and his story is most interesting. He wrote in part:

"The arrangements for the reading were somewhat peculiar. On the rear of the platform was a maroon-colored screen about fifteen feet long by seven high and a carpet of the same color spread in front. Along the front of the platform was a high framework of gas-pipe with burners upon the inner side and a narrow screen to throw the light upon the distinguished reader.

"In the center of the platform stood a little crimson-colored stand festooned with bright fringe, with a tiny desk, which an open book more than covered, on one corner. Upon one side was a shelf, on which stood a glass decanter of water and a tumbler.

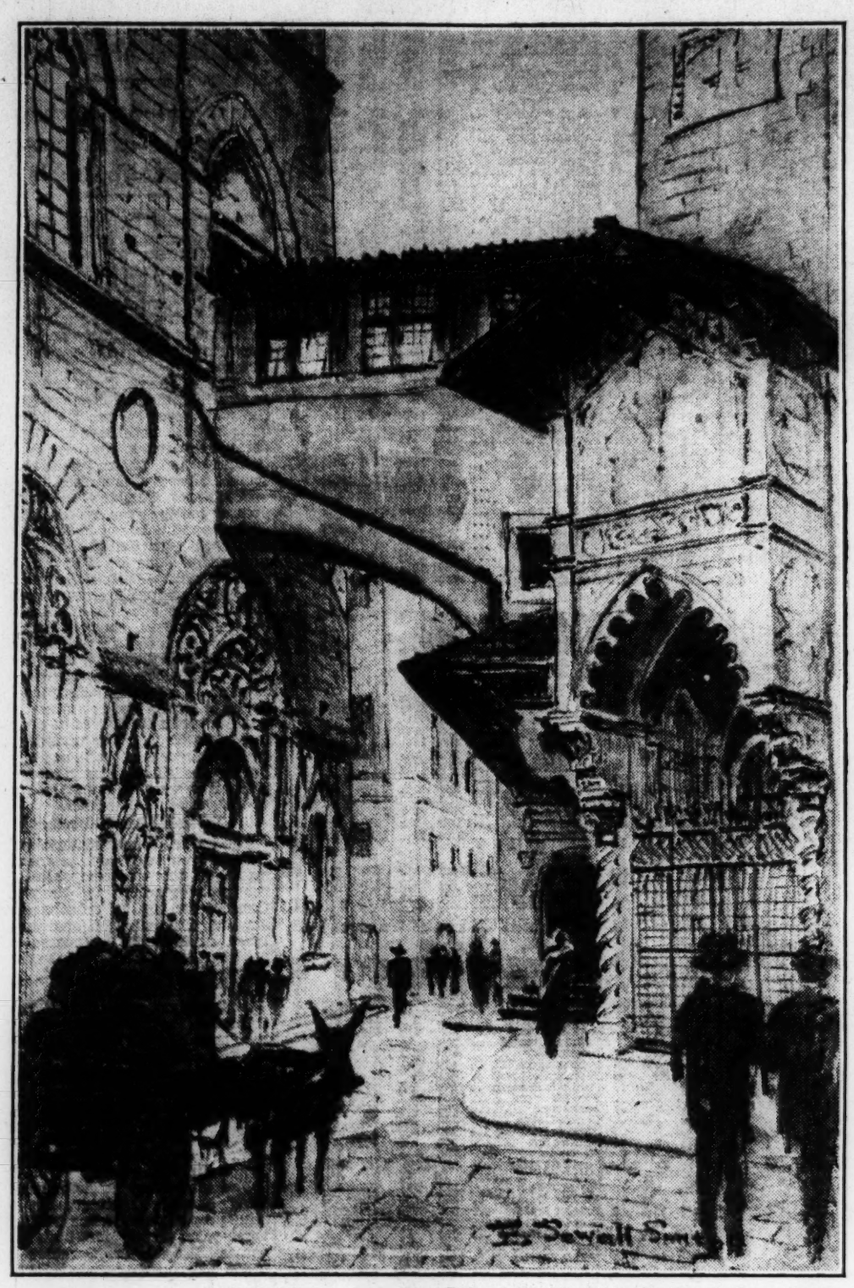
"This purple-hued paraphernalia interested the curious and expectant audience until three minutes past eight o'clock, when a light clapping of hands, like the first drops of a shower, announced the coming of 'Boz' from the anteroom. With an elastic step he ascended the platform and moved quickly to his crimson throne, the applause meanwhile spreading and deepening till the whole audience joined in one universal and enthusiastic plaudit, which continued for several minutes.

"It was as cordial welcome as heart could wish, and had Mr. Dickens been doubtful about his reception, every apprehension must have vanished as the swelling tide of friendly greeting poured its music upon his ear. . . .

"Those who saw him for the first time hardly realized, we think, their ideal of this gifted author. His countenance has not that soft, refined, preëminently intellectual look which one who so deeply stirs the finer feelings of our nature would naturally be thought to present. The mark of genius is not so obvious, at least by gaslight, as an admirer would expect. A dashy good-natured, shrewd English face it is, one that would be associated with the outdoor life of a smart man of business, not particularly troubled with fine sentiments and not unmindful of good cheer, brusque, not beautiful, wide awake and honest.

"When the applause which greeted his appearance had subsided, Mr. Dickens said, 'Ladies and Gentlemen, I shall have the honor and pleasure of reading you this evening some selections from my works." He then put the book on the little desk and proceeded to read 'A Christmas Carol,' as condensed for his readings.

"To say that his audience followed him with delight hardly expresses the interest with which they hung upon every word that fell from his lips and eyed every gesture with which his prolific genius clothed every idea embodied in the wonderful characters of his 'Christmas Carol.'" — From "Dickens Days in Boston," by EDWARD F. PAYNE.



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The Church of "Or San Michèle," Florence, Italy: From a Drawing by E. Sewall Smith

MORE common in Oriental art than in that of the Occident is the use of calligraphy or picture writing. This quality is marked in Mr. E. Sewall Smith's drawing of a street scene in Florence—showing at the left the church called "Or San Michèle," connected by an aerial bridge with the old building of the Wool Weavers' Guild, both dating from the Renaissance period.

Evident is the artist's ability to discover patterns of line that give character to surfaces and forms, and to use these patterns in pleasing recurrence. Patterns constitute treacherous materials in a composition, if the person making a painting or a drawing does not understand the need of slight variations in the repetitions. This element of variation in a picture may be compared to the individualities of rhythm that set apart one musician of quality from another in his interpretation of a piano or a violin piece.

Examine this drawing and you will have difficulty in finding any strictly representative lines. There is no evidence, for example, that the artist drew any of his indications of verticals, horizontals and diagonals with the aid of a rule. He was concerned not with the actualities of an architect's plan, but with pictorial considerations—the placing of dark values against light areas, and the balanced distribution of these values all over his composition. Because of this treatment, his figures take on what might be called an atmospheric verity. They all fall into their appropriate places when the picture is viewed as a whole, at the distance of a few feet, with the triangle in the center of the design as the focal point of vision. Then the architectural elements assume a three-dimensional solidity, and the donkey cart and pedestrians take on the appearance of being surrounded by air and light.

The Necessity of Industry

(1828)

From the revival of learning to the present day, every thing that labour and ingenuity can invent, has been produced to facilitate the acquisition of knowledge. But, notwithstanding all the Introductions, the Translations, the Annotations, and the Interpretations, I must assure the student, that industry, great and persevering industry, is absolutely necessary to secure any very valuable and distinguished improvement. Superficial qualifications are indeed obtained at an easy price of time and labour; but superficial qualifications confer neither honour, emolument, nor satisfaction.

The pupil may be introduced, by the judgment and the liberality of his parents, to the best schools, the best tutors, the best books; and his parents may be led to expect, from such advantages alone, extraordinary advancement. But these things are all extraneous. The mind of the pupil must be accustomed to submit to labour; sometimes to painful labour. . . .

The poor and solitary student, who has never enjoyed any of these advantages, but in the ordinary manner, will, by his own application emerge to merit, fame, and fortune; while the indolent, who has been taught to lean on the supports which opulence supplies, will sink into insignificance. His mind will have contracted habits of inactivity. . . .

I repeat, that the first great object is, to induce the mind to work within itself, to think long and patiently on the same subject, and to compose in various styles, and in various metres. It must be led not only to bear, but to seek, occasional solitude. If it is early habituated to all these exercises, ft will find its chief pleasure in them; for the energies of the mind affect it with the finest feelings.

But is industry, such industry as I require, necessary to genius? The idea, that it is not necessary, is productive of the greatest evils. We often form a wrong judgment in determining who is, and who is not, endowed with this noble privilege. A boy who appears lively and talkative, is often supposed by his parents to be a genius. He is suffered to be idle, for he is a genius; and genius is only injured by application. . . .

I most anxiously wish, that a due attention may be paid to my exhortations, when I recommend great and exemplary diligence. All that is excellent in learning depends upon it. And how can the time of a boy or young man be better employed? It cannot be more pleasantly; for I am sure, that industry, by presenting a constant succession of various objects, and by precluding the listlessness of inaction, renders life, at all stages of it, agreeable, and particularly so in the restless season of youth. — VICESIMUS KNOX, in "The National Reader," by JOHN PIERPONT.

The Various Forms of Indian Art

Art in its various forms afforded the Indian his means of expressing what he thought. One is amazed, in checking the attainments of the Indians in comparison with those of other races, at the scope, purity, integrity and universality of their arts.

The western plains were peopled by tribes of fine physical and mental development which was the result of age-long experience. The drama was the foundation art of the Indians. It was the least material of all arts. With music, from which it was inseparable, it afforded a channel of expression sufficient to the needs of the people where conditions were not favorable to the arts that required material accessories. . . .

The American Southwest, region of unalterable deserts, exercised the same stimulating influence upon the human mind as the great plains. Out of infinite spaces came the same profound reflections upon nature and man's life. It opened the same major channels of expression, induced the same art forms. Drama with song was the basic art. As the conditions there invited fixed abode, building became an important occupation. Cliff-dwelling and pueblo architecture was not eminent in æsthetic character. There came, however, vast development in ceramic art. Like the drama it was universal in the region. In both the entire people participated. It is clearly related to the ceremonial life, for its decorative motifs are made known when we understand the religious ceremonies.

Their search for beautiful colors, their discoveries among minerals and plants of the elements with which to produce paints for potteries and dyes for fabrics, resembled the intensity with which Europeans studied metals and discovered hidden forces of nature. They experimented with fibers, barks and grasses and attained high skill in weaving textiles and baskets. Their preëminence was in decoration, beginning with the ceremonial painting of the body, the extension of the same decorative symbolism to the costumes of the dance and the embellishment of practically all articles of use. Here they rose to the levels of the most æsthetic peoples of the Old World. The pottery of the ancient settlements of Chihuahua, of the arid Southwest, challenges comparison in color, form, and mastery of line with that of the Greeks and Orientals.

It is in the Southwest that we first notice that most striking thing in native American culture, the integration of utility and beauty and religious thought. The article of every-day use was invariably beautified and almost always some phase of religion furnished the motive.—EDGAR L. HEWETT, in "Ancient Life in the American Southwest."

גלייך ווי קליינע קינדער

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סיענס מאניטאר")

צו גאטען נאך דער גלייכער וועג, אויסצוזוכען דעם אמת, צוזאמען, צופרידענהייט אין פרידען פונקט ווי די קליינע קינדער דרינען זיי אויס?

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Even as Little Children

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW like depressing weights are anxiety, fear, and worry, which cast down with dread of the morrow the thought of those who accept them, so that they cannot take joy in the present! Mankind needs to be free of the burden of a false sense of responsibility which disguises itself as parental solicitude, family duty, or business or church obligations. Many are learning today that false responsibility can be banished completely by a childlike trust in God, listening for His voice and obeying its demands. This childlike trust is being acquired by many who have enrolled under the teachings of Christian Science.

On one occasion when the disciples of Jesus asked him: "Who is the greatest in the kingdom of heaven?" the Master in reply took a little child and, setting him in their midst, said that no one could enter the portals of heavenly harmony except by becoming as a little child. It well behooves us to find how we may become as the little child.

Sometimes when we have watched little children at play—happy, joyous, pure, and free from care—we may have thought of the great difference between their viewpoint and ours, and then explained this difference by thinking it was just a matter of years. If we have done this we have erred in our reasoning. For in believing that we ourselves have accomplished or can accomplish anything of ourselves we thereby fail to acknowledge God as the source and Giver of all good, the one supreme and infinite power.

When our Master gave the admonition to become as little children, he did not ask the impossible of achievement. His very words teach us that we can cultivate the childlike qualities of thought, spontaneous freedom, confidence, and trust, in the proportion that we ever behold the face or recognize the true nature of our Father in heaven, divine Love. Like little children we can always be confident of God's eternal love and kindness, for God and His Christ are the same yesterday, today, and forever.

Christian Science teaches the correct concept of God, based wholly upon the authority of the Bible, God being defined by Mary Baker Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 465) as "incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love." This true idea of God destroys all false teachings about Him and thus heals fear and dread, whether expressed as sickness or pain, poverty or discord of whatever nature. If we seem to lack health or happiness, peace or supply, we may know that by accepting and clinging to the promises of God as found in the Bible, and conforming our thoughts and actions to the mandates of divine Love, we may with assurance expect the answer to our righteous prayers. This fact is being proved in ever increasing measure by students of Christian Science, for the knowledge that God is infinite Mind, the all-knowing, infinite Truth ever just and right, divine and infinite Principle unfailing and perfect, is practical and available to all.

A student of Christian Science, the mother of several children, lay struggling with what seemed to be a serious disorder attended with much pain and weakness. These children attended the Christian Science Sunday School, and therefore were doing all they could to help their mother. One evening they tiptoed to her bedside to bid her good-night, and each one voiced his loving thought to cheer and comfort her. One said, "I know you will be all right, for you are God's child, and God is Love." Then spoke the second one, "You are all right now—I know it." But the words of the third child carried the healing thought still farther, "You have never been anything else; you always were God's perfect child."

Tears of gratitude flooded the eyes of the mother even as the power of the healing truth flooded her consciousness. She found herself echoing the words, "Will be all right . . . all right now . . . never . . . anything else, . . . God's perfect child." Is it necessary to add that she speedily found herself up and about, manifesting complete freedom and health?

Mrs. Eddy has written in Science and Health (p. 236), "Jesus loved little children because of their freedom from wrong and their receptiveness of right." Since we are all children of one Father, does it not, then, behoove us to free ourselves of the errors of fear, worry, and false responsibility, and become more childlike in our receptiveness and expression of the right, the confidence, joy, and peace of little children?

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish.]

Fog

A wall as light as tossing snow
Stepped softly on the sea.
The sun above, the shade below,
It came uncannily;

We lost the light-house, then the bluff
(The sky was sweetly blue)
A fog-horn spoke, we heard his gruff
Remarks the whole night through. . . .

—MARTHA BANNING THOMAS, in *The Lyric.*

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PRICES WABBLE IN MODERATELY QUIET MARKET

Probable Action on Steel Preferred Dividend Tomorrow

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—Trading came close to a standstill in the stock exchange today, as traders were hesitant in advance of tomorrow's meeting of the U. S. Steel directors to act on the preferred dividend.

The market was about steady in the late trading, with prices mixed, and changes mostly fractional. The turnover was only about 600,000 shares.

U. S. Steel preferred, up more than 2 at one time, lost part of its rise.

The list threw off early afternoon heaviness, however, and a few issues were up a point or so, including American Can, Consolidated Gas, Santa Fe, and Loew's, while Allied Chemical got up 2 points. Loose Wiles was a soft spot, down 4.

The slump in some of the food stocks took Wall Street somewhat by surprise. Earnings have receded somewhat in this group, which was widely touted as depression-proof a couple of years ago, but recent statements have shown that earning power has been relatively well maintained.

Hershey has just reported earnings of $4.27 a share for the first nine months of the year, compared with $7.62 in the like period of last year. National Biscuit last week ordered its regular dividend.

Drop in Sterling

Notable among the day's financial developments was a further drop in the pound sterling to a new low since last December. The slump in this currency in the last week has been viewed as somewhat unsettling in Wall Street, but interpretations vary. It is pointed out that further cheapening of the currency tends to restrict British imports, by decreasing her purchasing power abroad, and at the same time increase exports by lowering prices at which she may sell in world markets. Some observers have pointed out that by helping British world trade, it might well tend to expand her purchases of American raw materials, such as cotton.

Freight car loadings reports continue to provide one of the more encouraging aspects of the business picture. Although the seasonal peak is usually reached around Oct. 1, Santa Fe today reported that loadings for the week ended Oct. 22 amounted to 30,593 cars, compared with 29,291 for the previous week. St. Paul reported a similar small gain. This was on top of the favorable report for all class 1 carriers for the week ended Oct. 15, issued last Saturday.

Bond Market Quiet

The bond market showed little inclination to struggle out of its rut today, and prices generally held within a fractional range.

Some dealers were of the opinion that no great amount of activity could be expected in the near future. The present flow of trade and industrial news, it was said, had little meaning one way or another and it was probable investors would continue to maintain a cautious policy until a more definite trend is established.

Another break in the British pound sterling did not add any especial cheer. The pound dropped to around $3.33 for cables, the lowest rate since last December. One rather far-fetched theory for the slump was that the British might be buying American Government bonds as an aid in meeting December interest charges here. United States Government issues, however, did not bear out this idea, as most of the Libertys and Treasurys were inclined to ease

Domestic railroad loans were decidedly mixed. Both Santa Fe general 4s and 4½s sagged, along with Chicago & North Western 4¾s, Great Northern 4½s and Baltimore & Ohio 4½s. There was a flurry of buying in Nickel Plate 6s, which advanced to the highest quotation since Oct. 1, apparently on the belief that the road's refunding scheme would meet with approval. Some loans of Canadian Pacific and St. Paul improved. The oils ruled steady, and Hudson Coal 5s rallied a point or more. The various utilities were rather listless.

While Argentine Government obligations rallied 2 or more points, loans of Germany were heavy. Small losses were also suffered by the Australians, British, Italians, Japanese and some of the French.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
October	6.12	6.12	6.07	6.07—	.03
December	6.16	6.19	6.10	6.10—	.06
January	6.20	6.25	6.15	6.16—	.04
March	6.30	6.34	6.24	6.24—	.06
May	6.52	6.52	6.45	6.45	...
July	6.54	6.64	6.49	6.53 —	.02

Tone at close steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	6.30	6.30	6.18	6.21	—.12
January	6.30	6.30	6.26	6.26	...
March	6.36	6.42	6.34	6.34	—.02
May	6.52	6.52	6.45	6.45	...
July	6.54	6.64	6.49	6.53	—.02

Tone at close steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
October	6.12	6.12	5.97	5.97	—.05
December	6.16	6.18	6.09	6.10	—.04
January	6.18	6.22	6.13	6.13	—.04
March	6.26	6.31	6.22	6.23	—.05
May	6.36	6.39	6.32	6.32	—.05
July	6.45	6.49	6.42	6.41b	—.06

bBid. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	5.24	5.24	5.22	5.22	+.03
December	5.19	5.19	5.16	5.16	+.03
January	5.06	5.23	5.06	5.15	+.03
March	5.08	5.24	5.08	5.17	+.03
May	5.11	5.28	5.11	5.20	+.03
July	5.11	5.28	5.11	5.20	+.03

Spots 5.84, up 4 points. Tone at close steady.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net chg.
October	52.00b	52.50	....
November	53.00b	53.00	....
December	53.20b	53.20	....
January	53.50b	53.50	....
February	53.70b	54.00	....
March	54.00b	54.00	....
April	54.00b	54.50	+.50

b Bid. Tone at close, quiet.

$80,000,000 CANADIAN LOAN

OTTAWA, Oct. 24—Finance Minister Rhodes announced in Commons a new Dominion domestic loan of $80,000,000 to be floated about the end of October.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 24	Last Oct. 22
9½	1⅝	..	Adams Express	700	5½	5½	5½	5½
4⅞	1¼	..	Advance Rumely	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
16½	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	9
103½	30⅞	.25	Air Reduction	1100	54½	52⅞	54½	54½
16⅝	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	1100	11¼	10¾	11¼	11
3⅝	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
88¼	42½	.60	Allied Chem	3100	72	70¼	71⅝	70⅛
15⅜	4	..	Allis Chalmers	400	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7½
22⅝	12	.2	Amerada	100	19½	19½	19½	19⅝
15⅛	3½	..	Am Ag Ch Del	300	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
22½	5	..	Am Bank Note	200	12¼	12¼	12¼	..
17⅞	6½	.60	Am Brake S&F	400	12	11	11	12
73½	29⅝	.4	Am Can	3700	51⅜	49¼	50½	50
129	93½	.7	Am Can pf	100	119	118	118	120
26	7	..	Am Chain pf	100	10	10	10	..
8¼	7	..	Am Colortype	100	6½	6½	6½	6¾
27	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	..
15⅜	2⅜	..	Am European	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
15	2	..	Am & For Pow	1900	7¾	7⅝	7⅞	7½
21⅝	6¾	.2	Am Ice	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6¾
68	39½	.C	Am Ice pf	100	37	37	37	..
12	2¼	..	Am International	700	6¾	6⅝	6¾	7
15¼	3⅝	..	Am Locomotive	400	7¾	7⅝	7¾	..
49	16	.7	Am Loco pf	400	27½	27⅜	27⅝	27¾
32	6½	..	Am Metal 6%	100	20½	20	20⅛	30
12¼	3	..	Am Power & Lt	1100	9¼	8¾	9	9⅜
58	15¼	.6	Am P&L 6% pf	400	30⅞	30½	30½	30⅞
12¼	3⅛	..	Am Radiator	900	7½	7¼	7¼	7¼
120	70	.7	Am Radiator pf	10	92½	92½	92½	..
22	7	..	Am Rolling Mill	1100	10½	10	10⅛	10½
27¼	5⅛	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1700	14½	13½	14½	14⅜
85	22	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	45¾	45¾	45¾	45
15⅛	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	7⅝	7	7	7¼
39¼	13	.2	Am Sugar Ref	100	21½	21½	21⅜	21½
137⅞	70¼	.4	Am Tel & Tel	5100	102½	100⅝	102⅜	101⅝
34½	11	.2	Am Wat W&E	100	22	22	22	22
31	11	.2	Am WW&S pf	100	18½	18½	18½	18⅝
39⅞	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	100	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	26
19⅜	3	..	Anaconda Cop	2100	9¼	9	9⅛	9
75	40	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	67	67	67	..
2	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
3⅜	1	..	Arnold Constable	200	2	2	2	..
94	17⅞	..	Atchison T&SF	3400	41½	39¾	41¼	40½
86	35	.5	Atchison pf	100	62½	62½	62½	..
44	9¾	..	Atl Coast lLne	100	20	19⅝	20	..
21⅞	8⅝	.1	Atl Refining	1100	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	15⅞
89½	65½	.6	Atlas Powder pf	100	67½	67½	67½	..
151¾	28¾	.4§	Auburn Auto	3100	42½	39¼	42	40½
1⅞	½	..	Austin Nichols	200	1	1	1	1
7⅞	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	700	6¼	6	6	6¼

—B—

12	2	..	Baldwin Loco	100	6	6	6	..
35	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	10	16½	16½	16½	18⅛
21⅝	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	1400	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
7	3⅜	..	Barnsdall A	600	4⅝	4⅜	4¾	4½
43½	13	..	Beatrice Cream	400	13	12⅝	12⅝	13
95	69⅞	.7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	70	70	70	..
62⅜	11⅜	4.09	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	59½	59½	59½	..
18¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	1700	10½	10⅛	10¼	10¼
24⅞	5¾	..	Best & Co	400	13	12⅞	12½	13⅛
29⅝	7¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	2100	17	16½	16¾	17½
71	16¾	.50	Beth Steel pf	400	36	35	35	36
22¼	4⅞	..	Bohn Alum & Br	150	10½	10½	10½	10⅜
43⅛	20	.2	Borden	700	26½	26¼	26½	26⅜
14¼	3⅜	..	Borg Warner	400	8½	8	8½	8¼
11¾	2⅞	..	Briggs Mfg	400	5¼	5	5	4⅞
50¼	11⅛	..	Brooklyn Man T	700	21	20	21	21
10⅜	2½	..	Buc.rus E cv pf	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..
3⅛	½	..	Budd Mfg	100	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1½
4½	⅝	..	Budd Wheel	100	2¼	2⅛	2¼	..
13¼	6¼	.80	Burroughs Add	100	8½	8⅛	8½	8½
5⅛	1¾	..	Butterick	400	3	2¾	2¾	..
24⅜	7	..	Byers	1300	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	14

—C—

1⅛	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
15	6	1.20	Canada Dry	100	9½	9½	9½	9½
20⅝	7¼	..	Canadian Pacific	1800	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
9½	3⅜	..	Capital Admin	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
55⅞	16¼	..	Case Thresh	1500	39⅝	37⅞	39⅛	39½
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	200	8	8	8	8
12⅝	1¼	..	Celanese Corp	200	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
20½	7⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	200	16¼	16¼	16⅜	..
13½	3½	..	Cerro de Pasco	500	7⅛	7	7	7¼
30⅛	16½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	200	25	24	25	24
20¾	4⅞	.2	Chesapeake Corp	2000	13¾	13¼	13⅝	13¼
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	4800	22¼	21	22⅛	21⅝
15½	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	700	8	7½	8	8
4½	2¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
8	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¾
14½	2	..	Chi & N'western	1500	6¾	6½	6⅝	6⅞
31	5	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	11	11	11	10¾
14	6½	.2	Chi Yellow Cab	20	9⅝	9½	9½	..
21¾	5	.1	Chrysler	3200	13⅝	13⅛	13½	13⅝
28⅛	11	.2	City Ice & Fuel	200	11	11	11	11
8¾	3¼	..	Clark Equipment	100	7	7	7	7
31½	11	.1	Colgate-Palm P	500	13⅜	13	13⅜	..
10⅞	2¾	..	Collins & Aikman	100	5	5	5	4¾
14⅞	2⅞	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7
21	4	.1	Columbia Gas	8000	13	12⅜	12¾	12¾
41⅞	13½	.2	Columbian Carb	3000	26	25¼	26	26
21¼	11½	1¾	Comm Cred pf	190	19	19	19	..
74½	40	6½	Comm Credit 1pf	10	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	72
28	11⅜	.3	Comm Cred A	200	24½	24½	24½	..
21	10½	.2	Comm Cred pf B	50	19	18½	19	..
27⅞	10¾	.2	Comm Inv Tr	200	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
101	88	6½	Comm I Tr cv pf	10	100	100	100	..
81	55½	.6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	78¼	78¼	78¼	..
13¾	3½	.60	Commn Solvents	800	9⅜	9	9	8⅞
8	2⅝	..	Comwlth & So	800	3⅛	3	3	3
68½	27⅜	.6	Comwlth &S 6pf	100	49½	49½	49½	49½
11⅜	2¾	..	Consol Film I pf	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
68⅜	31½	.4	Consol Gas	4200	56¼	54½	56	55½
98¼	92½	.5	Consol Gas pf	200	95	95	95	95½
10⅞	4¾	.1	Consol Laundries	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5
9	4	..	Consol Oil	1000	6¾	6½	6⅝	6¾
1⅝	¼	..	Consol Textile	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
8	2⅞	..	Cont Baking A	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
47¾	24⅞	.6	Cont Baking pf	200	38¼	38	38¼	38
41	17⅜	.2	Cont Can	1000	32	31¾	31¾	31⅞
3¾	⅞	..	Cont Motors	500	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
9¾	3⅜	..	Cont Oil	1000	5¾	5⅜	5¾	..
55⅜	24¾	.3	Corn Products	800	49½	48⅛	49½	48½
7⅜	1½	..	Coty	200	4	4	4	3¾
15⅞	7⅞	..	Crown Cork & S	500	14	13½	14	13
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	28	28	28	28
3¼	1⅜	..	Curtiss-Wright	800	2⅛	2	2	2
4¾	1⅛	..	Curtiss-Wright A	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
12	3½	..	Cutler Hammer	200	6	6	6	..

—D—

9¼	1	..	Davison Chem	100	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	3½
7¾	2½	.60	Davega-St	400	2⅞	2½	2½	..
45⅞	8½	..	Del Lack & W	7500	29⅝	28¼	29¼	28¼
12¼	7½	7.30	Dome Mines	200	11½	11½	11½	11⅛
10⅜	5	.75	Douglas A	500	11¼	10¾	11¼	11½
59⅜	22	.2	Du Pont de Nem	8000	32⅛	32⅛	33½	32¾
105⅛	80¾	.6	Du Pont deb	200	98½	98½	98½	98⅝

—E—

87⅞	35¼	.3	Eastman Kodak	300	49¾	49½	49¾	49½
2⅛	⅛	..	Ettingon Schild	200	¾	¾	¾	⅝
32⅜	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	400	16½	16½	16½	16⅛
4	⅞	..	Elec & Mus Ind	200	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
16	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1000	7⅞	7½	7¾	7⅝
55½	8⅞	.6	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	22⅝
3¼	½	..	Elk Horn Coal	400	⅛	⅛	⅛	..

—F—

2⅜	½	..	Fed Screw W	300	⅞	¾	⅞	⅞
18⅞	10½	.1	Firestone T & R	200	12	11½	12	12
54¼	25	2½	First Nat Stores	200	49	49	49	49
¾	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	700	¼	⅛	⅛	¼
2⅜	¼	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
22⅜	10¼	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	100	18	18	18	..
7¼	1	..	Foundation	100	3½	3½	3½	..
5⅞	1	..	Fox Film A	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
26⅞	10	.2	Freeport Texas	200	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜	20⅛
25¼	2⅛	..	Fuller pr pf	50	26	26	26	..

—G—

17⅛	5¾	..	Gamewell	10	10¼	10	10	..
5½	½	..	Gen Am Inv	100	3½	3½	3½	..
15½	4¾	..	Gen Asphalt	300	7⅞	7	7⅞	..
19⅜	10½	.2	Gen Baking	100	13¾	13⅜	13¾	13¾
5	½	..	Gen Bronze	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
26⅞	8½	.40	Gen Electric	4600	15⅛	14¾	14⅞	14⅞
11⅞	10⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	11½	11½	11½	11½
40½	19⅜	.2	Gen Foods	1400	28½	28¼	28½	28½
23⅜	3⅜	.6	Gen Gas & E A	500	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
24¾	3	.6	Gen G & E cv pf	300	14½	14	14	14½
40	5¼	.8	Gen Gas & E 8% A	70	35	35	35	35
48½	28	.3	Gen Mills	100	41½	41½	41½	..
24⅝	7⅝	.1	Gen Motors	26400	12½	12	12⅝	12⅜
87¼	56¼	.5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	75½	75½	75½	76¾
4	2⅜	..	Gen Out Ad	200	3	2⅞	3	3
9	4	..	Gen Out Ad A	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜
6	2⅛	.6	Gen Print Ink pf	30	60	54¾	60	..
2¼	⅛	..	Gen Realty	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
20⅜	10⅜	.1	Gillette Sag Raz	500	15½	15¼	15⅜	15½
31	8	..	Gimbel Bros pf	100	10	10	10	..
10⅜	3½	..	Glidden	100	5½	5½	5½	..
8	2⅝	..	Gobel (Adolf)	100	5	5	5	..
20⅝	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	700	16¼	15⅜	16	16⅛
12⅜	2¼	..	Godrich	600	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5
29¼	5½	..	Goodyear	300	14	13¾	14	14
30⅜	7⅛	..	Gotham Silk Hos	500	22	20¾	22	20¾
4⅝	1	..	Graham Paige	1100	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
30¼	14½	.1	Grant (WT)	100	23	23	23	..
25	5½	..	Great Nor pf	700	12	11⅛	12	11⅞
83	42	.7	Great W Sug pf	200	72	72	72	..
2¾	½	..	Grigsby-Grunow	300	1¼	1	1⅛	1¼
1	⅜	..	Guantanamo Sug	100	½	½	½	..

—H—

4¼	3⅝	..	Hahn Dept Sto	200	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	..
20	5	..	Hat Corp Am pf	50	10	10	10	10
3	1	..	Havana El pf	200	3	3	3	..
83	42½	.6	Hershey Choc	200	55¾	55	55¾	..
4½	1	..	Houdaille Her B	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
28⅛	8¾	..	Houston Oil	800	14	13¾	13⅞	13
58⅜	15⅜	..	Houston Oil new	300	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
16½	5	.40	Howe Sound	400	7	7	7	7
11¾	2⅞	..	Hudson Motor	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
5⅜	1½	..	Hupp Motors	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..

—I—

24⅞	4¾	..	Ill Central	900	14⅜	13⅜	14¼	14¼
2⅛	1	..	Indian Refining	800	2	2	2	1⅞
12¼	7½	7.30	Indus Rayon	1100	16½	16¼	16¼	17½
44⅞	14¾	.2	Ingersoll-Rand	300	28½	28	28½	28¼
⅞	¾	..	Inspiration Cop	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
8⅛	3¼	..	Insuranshare Del	500	5½	5½	5½	5¾
3⅞	1	..	Insuranshare Md	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅝
14⅜	2¼	..	Interboro Rap T	3600	4	3½	3½	4
117	52½	6¶	Int Business M	500	89	87	87½	90
18¾	3⅝	..	Int Cement	100	9	9	9	..
34½	10⅜	1.20	Int Harvester	1300	21	20⅜	20⅝	20¾
11⅝	2⅜	..	Int Hydroelec	100	5½	5½	5½	..
12½	3½	..	Int Nickel	1400	8	4⅞	8	8⅛
12	1⅜	..	Int Paper 7%	20	5½	5½	5½	..
2	¼	..	nt Pap&Pow B	200	⅝	½	½	..
15¾	2⅝	..	Int Tel & Tel	5100	9½	9	9⅛	9⅛

—J—

35	15⅛	4½	Jewel Tea	100	24½	24½	24½	25
33⅜	10	..	Johns Manville	1600	21⅜	20¾	21⅛	20½

—K—

113	90½	.6	Kan C P&L B pf	10	104	104	104	..
25¼	5	.2	Kan C & So pf	200	16⅜	15	15	..
14⅜	4¾	..	Kayser (J) & Co	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
24	7	..	Kelly Sp ctfs	700	12¼	12	12	12¾
2⅞	½	..	Kelly-Springfield	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
4¼	⅞	..	Kelsey Hayes W	500	1½	1½	1½	1½
24	7	..	Kellyl-Sp ctfs	700	12¼	12	12	12¾
10⅜	2¾	..	Kelvinator Corp	100	4½	4½	4½	..

—L—

38	17	6	Kendall Co pf	20	29	29	29	..
19¼	4⅞	..	Kennecott Cop	2700	10⅝	10	10⅛	10⅛
19½	10	1	Kimberly Clark	100	10½	10½	10⅝	..
19	6⅜	1	Kresge	200	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
..	9¼	⅛	Kreuger & Toll	4700	¾	¾	¾	¼
18⅞	10	1	Kroger Groc & B	400	14⅞	14½	14½	14½

—L—

75	47	7	Lehigh P Cem pf	20	55	55	55	..
11½	1¼	..	Lehigh V Coal pf	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
51⅞	30½	2.40	Lehmann Corp	400	41⅜	41	41	41⅜
14	6½	.80	Link-Belt	200	10¾	10¾	10¾	..
22	9	2	Liquid Carbonic	1000	14¼	14	14	13
37⅜	13¼	4¶	Loew's Inc	1400	26½	25⅝	26½	25½
5	1⅛	..	Loft Inc	400	3½	3½	3½	3⅞
2⅜	¼	..	Long Bell Lum A	160	¾	¾	¾	..
36⅜	16½	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	1200	24½	21	21	..
118	96	7	Loose-Wiles pf	10	115	115	115	..
33⅜	8¼	1¾	Louisville G&EA	200	19¼	19¼	19½	..
38¼	7½	..	Louisville & N	500	20	19⅜	20	20
11⅜	1½	..	Ludlum Steel	200	5½	5½	5½	5½

—M—

18¾	13	1½	McIntyre Porcu	600	17½	17¼	17½	17¼
62¼	28	4	McKeesport Tin	300	44⅛	43½	44⅛	43
36	10	..	McLellan Sto pf	100	13	13	13	..
28⅜	10	1	Mack Trucks	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	19⅜
60½	17	3‡	Macy (RH) & Co	100	38¾	38¾	38¾	39½
13¾	4½	.80	Magma Copper	200	7	7	7	7⅜
4	½	..	Mallinson	300	1½	1½	1½	1¾
2¼	⅛	..	Manati Sugar	100	½	½	½	..
46⅜	9	.7	Man Ely gtd	10	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
20¾	4	..	Man Ely mg	200	5	4⅞	5	5
9	3½	..	Man Shirt	500	5	5	5	..
18⅜	6½	.80	Marine Mid	500	10½	10½	10½	10⅜
13¾	5¾	1	Marlin-Rockwell	400	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¾
3½	½	..	Marmon Motor	200	1½	1½	1½	..
13½	3	..	Marshall Field	200	8	7¾	8	..
20⅞	9	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	100	14½	14⅛	14⅛	14¼
20	9½	1	May Dept Stores	100

FINANCES OF NATION BETTER IN SEPTEMBER

Central Bank's Excess Reserves $1,200,000,000 —Hoarding Declines

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24—With a continued release of currency from hoarding, an increased gold reserve and improvement in the reserve strength of member banks, the nation's financial condition in September was more favorable than it has been for months, according to the monthly bulletin of the Federal Reserve Board.

The official publication of the board, just issued, estimated that since July 20 there has been a release of currency from hoarding of approximately $250,000,000. The estimate was based on the fact that money in circulation had declined $130,000,000 over a period when it normally increases by more than $110,000,000.

Gold stocks have continuously increased since June 15, going up by a total of $275,000,000. The increase carried monetary gold to $4,200,000,000 and the excess reserves of Federal Reserve banks to $1,200,000,000.

Statistical Position Better

These two factors were said by the board to have provided the basis for a substantial improvement in the statistical position of member banks of the Federal Reserve System. A minor contributory factor, the bulletin said, was use of the privilege of note issue made available in the Glass-Borah amendment to the Home Loan Bank Act broadening the list of government securities bearing the circulation privilege.

The inflow of funds from these sources to the member banks has enabled them, the bulletin said, "to reduce their indebtedness to the reserve banks during recent weeks by $200,000,000 to the lowest level since September of last year and at the same time to increase their reserves in excess of legal requirements to approximately $400,000,000."

"The growth in member banks reserve balances," the survey continued, "from the middle of July to the end of September has been accompanied by an upturn in total loans and investments of member banks in leading cities amounting to $575,000,000, or 3 per cent.

"The increase has been in holdings of United States Government securities by banks throughout the country offset in part by a continued decline in loans by banks outside New York City. Increase in the total of member bank credit has been accompanied by a considerable growth of their demand and time deposits as well as of their government deposits."

World's Gold Stocks Rise

The bulletin indicated that gold holdings of central banks and governments of leading countries, after declining in the second quarter, showed an increase of about $350,000,000 to a total of $11,670,000,000 in the third quarter, reflecting in part new gold production, in part the return of gold from private holdings in European countries and in part a flow from private holdings in India.

"The estimated amount of new gold produced during the quarter was $120,000,000," the board stated, "indicating that gold coming from other sources since the end of June has been about $230,000,000, of which about $40,000,000 is accounted for by the movement of gold from private holdings in India to the bullion market and thence into the holdings of central institutions.

"The other $190,000,000 indicates the approximate amount of gold gained by the institutions during the quarter from private or undisclosed holdings elsewhere, including the holdings of commercial banks. This release of gold in Occidental countries during the third quarter is in contrast with developments in the second quarter, when an amount of gold estimated at about $300,000,000 went into private or undisclosed holdings in these countries, about half of it from new production and Indian hoards and the other half from Central reserves."

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 24	Last Oct. 22
55 Am Pneu pf	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	...
10 Am Pneu 1pf	11	11	11	...
395 Am T&T	102⅛	100½	102⅛	102
2935 Arcadian	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
17 Bos El	65¾	65½	65½	66
6 Bos & Alb	99	99	99	99
5 B&M B sta	20¼	20¼	20¼	...
30 Bos Prop	8⅛	8	8	...
50 E G & Fuel	7	7	7	...
10 E G&F pf	50	50	50	50
20 E G&F pr pf	64¾	64¾	64¾	...
15 Edison Elec	180	179	179	179
16 Gen Elec Sp	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	...
25 Mass Util	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	...
6 Morgenthal	22	22	22	...
100 Nash	13½	13½	13½	12⅜
20 Sull Mach	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	...
72 Swift & Co	8	8	8	8
18 NE Tel	94½	94	94	94
30 Old Colony	85½	85	85	...
40 Shawmut	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
45 Uni Found	1¾	1½	1½	1½
142 Uni Shoe	35½	35½	35½	35½
100 Utah Apex	.50	.50	.50	...
50 Util Hyd	.25	.25	.25	.25

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
December	.48⅛	.48¼	.47¼	.47¾	— ⅛
May	.53½	.53⅝	.52¾	.53½	— ⅛
July	.55	.55	.54	.54½	— ⅛
	Corn				
December	.25⅜	.25⅝	.25	.25⅛	— ⅜
May	.30⅛	.30⅜	.30	.30¼	— ⅛
July	.32	.32	.31¾	.31⅞	— ¼
	Oats				
December	.15⅞	.16	.15⅞	.16	+ ⅛
May	.18⅛	.18⅜	.18⅛	.18⅜	...
	Lard				
May	4.22	4.25	4.22	4.25	...
October	4.22	4.22	4.22	4.22	...

	Winnipeg Wheat High	Low	Last
October	.49⅜	.49¼	.49⅜
December	.50	.50	.50
May	.54½	.54⅜	.54½

	Kansas City Wheat High	Low	Last
December	.42¼	.41½	.41⅝
May	.46¾	.46¼	.46⅛

DIVIDENDS

Washington Gas Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 90 cents on the common, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 22.

ST. PAUL LOADINGS

CHICAGO, Oct. 24—In the first 21 days of October St. Paul handled 79,426 revenue freight cars, compared with 69,791 in the like period last month and 92,269 in the like period last year.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Je Straus 5½s '43	88½	88½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	18	17½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	14¾	14½
Alleghany Valley 4s '42	91½	91½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	31¾	31¾
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	76½	76½
Amer Inter 5½s '49	80	80
Amer Smelting 5s '47	91	90½
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	103⅞
Am T&T 4½s '39 cv	105⅝	105⅜
Am T&T col 5s '46	105	104¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	103¼	102⅞
Amer T&T 5s '65	103	102⅝
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	107½	107
Armour & Co 4½s '39	78¾	78¾
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	75⅝	75⅛
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	92½	91¾
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	91¼	90
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	95⅞	95⅛
Atlanta Gas 5s '47	95½	95½
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	24	24
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	56½	56½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	57½	56¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	30½	30
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	44	44
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '96	48	47
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	106¾	106¾
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	93¾	95½
Boston & Maine 4⅜s '61	63	63
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	85½	65¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	103½	103
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	108¼	107⅝
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	71¼	71
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	91½	91¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	91⅜	90¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	91¼	91¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	91¾	91
Can Nat Ry 4⅞s '55	93	93
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	96¾	96¾
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	96⅝	96⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	97⅛	96⅝
Can North 4½s '35	99¾	99¾
Can North deb 7s '40	105½	105½
Can Pacific deb 4s	70⅝	70½
Can Pacific 5s '54	85	85
Can SS Ltd 6s '42	37⅞	37⅞
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	89	89
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	37	37
Cen Pacific 5s '60	64	64
Certainteed 5½s '48	41½	41
Ches Corp 5s '47	61½	61½
Ches & O con 5s '39	102	102
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	84⅜	84⅜
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	94	94
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	12⅛	12⅛
Chicago G L & Cok 1st 5s '37	104½	104½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	42	41½
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	59	59
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	8	7¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	25	25
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	48¾	48½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	21⅞	21½
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	18⅞	18⅛
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	21½	21½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	34¼	33½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	31½	31½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	19¾	19
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	98⅛	98
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	100	100
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	70	70
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	82	81½
Childs Co 5s '43	24	24
Chile Copper 5s '47	33⅛	33
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	95½	95½
Cin Ind StL & Chi RR 4s	94¼	94¼
Cin Ind StL&C 4s reg	95	95
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	77½	77½
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	48	48
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	46	46
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	80½	80½
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	80½	80½
Columgia Gas & E 5s '52 May	82¾	81½
Columbus Ry Pr L 5½s '42	100¾	100⅜
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	94½	94½
Con Gas 5s '57	101½	101
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	11	11
Con Gas 4½s '51	97	96¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105¾	105½
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	104¼	103½
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	67	66½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	34	34
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '69	95⅝	95⅜
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	90¼	90¼
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	41	41
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	17	16¾
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	96¼	96¼
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101¾	101¾
Detroit Ed 5s '52	155⅞	100¾
Detroit Ed 5s '62	102	102
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	87¼	87
Dold Packing 6s '42	70	69¾
Duquesne P & L 4½ B '57	103⅜	103⅜
Erie RR ref 5s '67	28	27¾
Erie RR gen lien	49	49
Erie RR gen 5s '75	27	27
Fed Metal 7s '34	90	86
Fla East Coast 5s '74	5½	4
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102⅞	102⅝
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	102½	102½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	85⅛	85⅛
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	37⅝	37⅝
Goodrich 6s '45	53¼	53¼
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	81	81
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	79¼	79
Gotham S Hos 6s '36	87½	87½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	182⅛	102
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	104⅞	104¾
Great Northern 4¼s '61	83⅛	82¾
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	55	53½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	69½	69
Hudson Coal 5s '62	42	41½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	50	49
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	84⅜	83¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	103	102¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105	105
Ill Central 4¾s '66	36½	36
Ill Central 6½s '36	64	64
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	44⅛	43¼
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	102⅞	102⅞
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	80⅝	80⅝
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	46	45½
Inter Rap Tran rrfg 5s '66	48	47¼
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	16	16
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	55¼	55¼
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32 ct	54¾	54¾
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	22½	22½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	40	40
Int Paper 6s '55	17	16⅛
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	34	33½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	36½	35¾
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	45	45
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	60⅞	60⅞
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	101⅞	101⅝
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	59	58⅞
Kan City Co rfg 5s '50	46	46
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	66	66
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	91	90¾
L'Autaro 6s '54	4	4
Long Island rfg 4s '49	85	84½
Long Island deb 5s '37	93¼	93¼
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	34	33¾
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	22½	22½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	75¾	75¾
Meade 6s '45 ww	45¼	45
Metro Water 5½s '50	69	68
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	96	95½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	80	79½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	79¾	79¾
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	47	47
Min StP & SSM 5s gtd	52½	52½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	38	38
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	65¾	65
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	15	14⅝
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	27¾	27¾
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	26½	26
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	26	26
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	26¾	26¾
Mo Pac 5s I '81	26½	25½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	14¼	14
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	5¼	5¼
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	87	86¾
Morris & Essex 4½s '55	76	74⅛
Murray Body 6½s '34	78	78
Namm Sons 6s '43	67	67
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	52	52
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	87½	86⅞
Nat Steel 5s	78¾	78¾
New Eng T&T 5s '52	106⅞	106⅞
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	25½	25
N O T & M 5s A	25	25
N O T & M 5s C '56	26	26
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	46	45¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	45¼	44½
NY Chi StL 4½s '78	19	18¼
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	23	22½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	46	43
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32 rct	41½	40
NY Edison 5s C '51	105¾	105½
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	99	99
NY GELH&P 5s '48	108½	108½
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	62⅛	62⅛
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	50	50
NY Railway inc 6s '65	1⅝	1½
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	108½	108¼
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103	103
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	65½	65½
Niag Share 5½s '50	64	64
Norf & W con 4s '96	95	94⅝
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	93¼	92¾
North Am Co 5s '61	83	83
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	79¼	79¼
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	62½	62⅛
Nor Pacific gen 4s '97	83⅜	82½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	79¼	79⅛
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101⅛	101⅛
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	104⅛	104⅛
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	80½	80½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	106¼	106¼
Pac Pub Ser 5s	90	90
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	21½	20½
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53 ct	20	20
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	91¼	91
Penn Railroad con 4s sta '48	94½	94½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	65¼	65¼
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	98¾	98½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	80½	80½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	75⅛	75
Penn Railroad 5s '64	84	84
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100¼	100¼
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	103	103
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	42½	42½
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	68⅞	68⅞
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	87	86¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	94⅛	94¼
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	50½	50½
Phil Railway 4s '37	23	23
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	99½	99½
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60 C	39	38
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	57½	57⅛
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	32½	32
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	52	52
Pub Svc E&G 4s	96	95⅝
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	102¾	102¾
Pure Oil 5½s '37	72¾	72¾
Pure Oil 5½s '40	70¾	70¾
Purity Baking 5s '48	68	68
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	70	70
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	52	52
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	51	51
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	30	29¼
St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '37	83¼	83¼
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	48	47¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	10½	10¼
St Louis & SF 4½s '78 ct sta	10¾	10¼
St Louis SW 2d 4s '89	45	45
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	66⅝	66⅛
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	37⅜	37⅜
StP M&M con 6s '33	98	98
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	100	99⅝
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	89	89
Seabd AL adj 5s ct '49	3½	3½
Seabd AL con 6s '45	4	4
Shell Union 5s '47	74	74
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	74¾	74½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	94¾	94¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102⅝	102½
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	101	101
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	84	84
Smith A O 6½s '33	99¾	99¾
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	88⅞	88½
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105⅛	104½
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	52	51½
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	79½	78¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	49½	49¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	48½	47½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	27¼	26½
Southern Ry con 5s '94	68⅛	68⅛
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	34½	34½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	105½	105½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104	103¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96¾	96
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	18½	18½
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	60	60
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	99½	99½
Tenn Con Ry 6s '47	31¾	31⅛
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 5s '44	97	97
Texas Corp 5s '44	88½	88½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	50	49
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	44½	44½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	23	22½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	62	62
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	101⅞	101⅞
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	96	96
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	86¼	85½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	85	85
US Rubber Co 5s '47	45¼	45
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	71⅞	71⅞
Utica Elec Pow 5s	101½	101½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	28	27½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	30	30
Vanadium 5s '41	48	48
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	47	47
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	24	24
Warren Bros 6s '41	42¼	41
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	105½	105½
West Shore 4s 2361	75	74⅜
Western Electric 5s '44	100⅝	100¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	57⅜	57½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	60	60
Western Pacific 5s A '46	33	33
Western Union col 5s '38	79	79
Western Union 6½s '36	83⅜	83½
Western Union 5s '60	56	55½
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102⅜	102⅜
Westchester Ltg 5s	106½	106⅜
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	86	86
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	68	68

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Oct24	Last Oct22
1st 4¼s '47	102.12	102.10	102.10	102.12
4th 4¼s '38	103.17	103.13	103.15	103.16
US 3s '55	96.4	96	96.4	96.4
US 3½s '49	97.26	97.18	97.20	97.22
US 3½s '56	102.18	102.8	102.8	102.15
US 4s '54	104.5	103.29	104	104.00
US 4¼s '53	107.14	107.9	107.9	107.16

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	17¼	17
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	92¼	92
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	9¾	9¾
Antioquia 7s A '45	10	9½
Antwerp 5s '58	84½	84
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	45⅜	44¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	49	47½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	49	48¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	49	48⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	48¾	48
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	48⅜	47¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	48½	48
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	48¾	48
Australia 4½s '55	73½	73
Australia 5s '55	80¾	79⅝
Australia 5s '57	81	80
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	49¾	49¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	95	94⅜
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	92	92
Belgium (King) 6s '55	100¾	98
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	100⅝	101½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	105	104
Belgium (King) 7s '56	104⅜	104
Berlin Elec 6½s '50	50¾	50¼
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	49⅝	49
Berlin Elec 6s '55	49⅛	49
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103⅞	103⅞
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	19	19
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	19	19
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	49	49
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	26	26
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	26½	26
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	100⅛	100⅛
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	89⅞	89½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	101⅞	101⅜
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	83¾	83¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	94	94
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	8	8
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	36½	28½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	32½	32½
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	13	13
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	16	16
Costa Riva (Rep) 7s '51	27½	27½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	41⅝	41½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	76⅛	76⅛
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	91¼	91¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	93⅜	93¼
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	54	54
Duke Price Power 6s '66	52	49
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	65½	65
French (Rep) 7s '49	116	116
French (Rep) 7½s '41	121½	121⅛
German 7s '49	70¾	69½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	55¼	55⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	49¾	49
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	50½	49½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	56¾	56
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	38¼	38
Germ El Pow '53	51¼	50½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	51½	51½
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	48	48
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	50¼	49½
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	49⅞	49¾
Greek 6s '68	23	23
Greek 7s '64	37	37
Hansa 6s '39 ww	39½	39⅛
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	44¾	43¾
Helsingfors 6½s '60	60⅝	60⅝
Hungary Ld Mfg 7½s B '61	29½	29½
Irish Free State 5s '60	80	80
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	88	88
Italy (King) 7s '51	96½	96
Jap (oCn Pwr) 6½s '50	40	40
Jap (oCn Pwr) 7s '44	45	45
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	50⅜	49¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	60	59⅞
Karstadt 6s '43	28	27
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ct	14	14
Lyons (City) 6s '34	103⅞	103⅞
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	103⅞	103⅞
Milan (City) 6½s '52	82	82
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	12¼	12¼
New South Wales 5s '57	78¼	78¼
New South Wales 5s '58	79¼	79¼
North German Lloyd 6s '47	43	42
Norway (King) 5s '63	82	82
Norway (King) 6s '44	87¾	87½
Norway (King) 6s '52	88	87½
Norwegian El 5½s '57	72	72
Oslo (City) 6s '55	90	90
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	56	55
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	101¾	101¾
Paris-Orleans 7s '58	95¾	95¾
Paulista Ry 7s '42	40¼	40¼
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	6	6
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	6	6
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	54	53½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	60⅞	60⅛
Prussia 6½s '51	44	43¾
Prussia 6s '52	43⅞	43½
Queensland (State) 7s '41	98½	98
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	49½	49
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	48¾	48¾
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	55	54½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	49	48½
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	39½	39½
Rhinelbe 7s '46	42¾	42⅝
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	11½	10¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	10	10
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	9	9
Rome (City) 6½s '52	85½	85
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	87	86¾
Sa Paulo (State) 6s '68	11¾	11½
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	55¾	55½
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	48	48
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	55½	55
Saxon State 6½s '46	49	49
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	18	18
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	20⅛	20
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	36⅛	36⅛
Siemens 6½s '51	63¾	62½
Silesia Bk 6s '47	40¼	40
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	42½	42
Soissons (City) 6s '36	105⅞	105⅞
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	95⅞	95⅜
Swiss Government 5½s '46	104⅞	104¾
Taiwan Elec 5½s '71	45	45
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	54½	54½
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	37	37
Tyrol 7½s '55	53¾	52¾
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	106	105⅞
Uni Stl W Burbank 7s '51	95	95
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	34¾	34½
Unterelbe 6s '53	47	47
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	32	31
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	45½	45½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	32	31
Vienna 6s '52	49½	49
Warsaw 7s '58	41	41
Westphalia El 6s '53	35½	35
Württemberg 7s '56	56	56

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Oct.24	Wk Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, No. 2 red	$ .65	$ .65	$ .73½
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.39¾	.40½	.55⅝
Oats, No. 2 white	.26¾	.26⅝	.35½
Flour	3.70	3.80	4.50
Beef, family	14.00	14.37	13.25
Pork	17.50	17.75	21.50
Lard	.0495	.0515	.0865
Cotton, mid up	.0620	.0640	.0690
Zinc	.0305	.0305	.0330
Iron	13.84	13.94	.1626

Gov. Roosevelt in Atlanta For Another Major Speech

(Continued from Page 1)

first Republican depression that we have had in this country. There was a mild one in 1921 and President Harding in that emergency turned to the economic expert of his Administration, the then Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Hoover, and asked him to get together the facts concerning the cause of depression in order that they could work out some kind of a plan to prevent a depression from coming again.

Under the auspices of that Secretary of Commerce there was assembled a commission, and since then you have heard a lot about commissions, and the commission went to work like the appointment of any commission of that kind. There is always hope in the appointing officer, the rosy hope, that before the commission completes its researces and its findings, the subject of the discussion will have been settled in some other way.

It happened in that case, because by the time that famous commission on depression reported, the depression was all over through natural causes. But the commission did make a finding, a very important finding in regard to the ups and downs of prosperity; in other words, the boom times and the times of depression, and I am going to read you just one sentence which summarizes the entire purpose of that report: "Peace time slumps in business were the direct result of booms, so that the boom and not the slump should be the direct object of the attack."

Now, that's pretty good common sense, and I subscribe to it; and the Secretary of Commerce, Secretary Hoover, himself wrote the introduction to that report, and as a result, my friends, it is a perfectly fair charge to make that when the boom started in this country on an unprecedented scale about the year 1927, there was no attempt on the part of the Administration to give any regard to or even to read over the sound conclusion stated in that report of 1922 which had been done under the auspices of Secretar. Hoover.

Now, my friends, I am sticking to argument with good humor, and I am going to take up just one more point. I want to make this point: that the facts do not justify the assertion that the boom was of foreign origin, or that the depression was of foreign origin.

The facts, my friends are these: —and don't permit any hysterical administration last-minute campaign to deceive you—the President has told this country recently this: This depression in the world began in 11 countries, having a population of six hundred million people, before it even appeared in our country.

Well, let's take a look at that; and these figures are very simple: Can you properly measure depression by population? In other words, is it fair to include the Caledonians and the Eskimos and the Kurds and the Nigerians and a lot of other people who have no trade or connection with the outside world? Why, of course not. You can pick out by going around the world, hundreds of millions of people who live unto themselves, who have practically no outside connections with other nations, and if you base depression on their standard of living, if you base depression merely on population, you are creating an entirely false idea among our people.

What is the true measure of depression in world terms? Why, obviously the measure must be made in terms of trade. Now, let us analyze a little: A depression had been going on in China and India, with their vast millions, due in large part to the depression of the value of silver for 10 long years before our depression started. There was nothing new in the depression among the millions in China and India. Why, it continued throughout our years of great prosperity and it didn't depress us to have those 700,000,000 people in China and India living in a depression. And yet the President in using the population of the countries as a measure is totally in error. My friends, it is world trade that counts.

Now let us get some more simple facts: When our boom in 1929 broke, what percentage of the nations engaged in world trade had been affected? Using world trade as a basis, only 20 per cent of the people of the world were in a state of depression and 80 per cent of the people of the world were prosperous. Just as soon as we went into a nose dive or a tail-spin, whichever you want to call it, in 1929, the depressed percentage of the world rose from 20 per cent to 45 per cent, because we Americans represent a very large factor in world trade, and then on top of that, in 1930, when the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill was passed, another great increase in the proportionate depression of the world took place, raising the percentage of depression to somewhere around 75 per cent for the whole world. In other words, my friends, the figures of trade don't lie. The figures of trade prove the point that we have made repeatedly in this campaign, and that is that the depression in this country was primarily responsible for the depression in the rest of the world. Yes, no amount of campaign alibis, campaign explanation, campaign hysteria or campaign appeals for sympathy can put those facts aside.

British Diplomat Arrives in Boston

Sir Frederick Whyte, former president of the India Legislative Assembly and later adviser to the Chinese Government, arrived at Boston today from Liverpool on the Cunard Line steamer Laconia.

The steamer brought 182 passengers for Boston and 550 for New York, to which port she sailed soon after debarking Boston passengers. Sir Edward left the ship hurriedly to board a train for New York, where he is to deliver a lecture tonight before the Council on Foreign Relations, discussing particularly the China-Japan situation and affairs in India.

He is also to lecture at Chicago, Cleveland and other cities and return to Boston to assist in the dedication of the war memorial foundation at Milton Academy on Nov. 11.

Weekday Radiocasts Of Christian Science

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Series," Tuesday afternoons, 3:30-4:00, E. S. T., Station WBSO, Babson Park, Mass., 920kc-326m, auspices of Manager of Committees on Publication.

TROY, N. Y.—Second Monday each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., E. S. T., Station WHAZ, 1300kc-231m, auspices Committee on Publication for New York.

HAMILTON, Ont. — Mondays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station CKOC, 880kc-340.7m, auspices Committee on Publication for Ontario.

TORONTO—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station CFRB, 690kc-435m, auspices Committee on Publication for Ontario.

BAY CITY, Mich.—Thursdays, 8-8:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WBCM, 1410kc-213m, auspices Committee on Publication for Michigan.

LUDINGTON, Mich. — Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKBZ, 1500kc-200m, auspices Committee on Publication for Michigan.

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WBBM, 770kc-389m, auspices Committee on Publication for Illinois.

MINNEAPOLIS—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WDGY, 1180kc-254m, auspices Committee on Publication for Minnesota.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Third Monday of each month, 2:00-2:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WHAS, 820kc-366m, auspices Second Church of Christ, Scientist, direction Committee on Publication for Kentucky.

PADUCAH, Ky.—Wednesdays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WPAD, 1420kc-211m, auspices First Church of Christ, Scientist, Paducah, direction of Committee on Publication for Kentucky.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Tuesdays, 11:15-11:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHB, 860kc-349m, auspices Committee on Publication for Missouri.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Mondays and Thursdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFAB, 770kc-350m, auspices Committee on Publication for Nebraska.

VICKSBURG, Miss. — Second and fourth Saturday each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WQBC, 1360kc-220m, auspices First Church of Christ, Scientist, direction of Committee on Publication for Mississippi.

Motors to Remain On Chilean Streets

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 24 (By U. P.)—The month-long struggle between the Animal Tractor Association and automobile owners to determine whether horse-drawn vehicles should replace gasoline-driven cars in Chile ended in a victory for the latter recently when the Exchange Control Commission approved drafts for $130,000 to pay for importation of 180,370 liters of gasoline.

The association had initiated trial services of horse-drawn buses about the city and had staged parades of horse carriages and cabriolets in urging "economic freedom from foreign oil producers." The gasoline scarcity had been caused by lack of foreign exchange.

REGISTRATION MARK SET IN ROCHESTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 24—All registration records here were broken this year when final totals computed today revealed 145,341 voters had signed to cast ballots in the election of Nov. 8.

The record, which was 2956 over the previous biggest total in 1928, was laid in part to concerted drives by all parties for larger registration and to interest of young voters just come of age in the election.

VOTE—Offices to Be Filled

OKLAHOMA, ARKANSAS and KENTUCKY

Oklahoma voters in the Nov. 8 elections will choose various national, state and county officers. The national officers to be elected are presidential electors, one United States Senator and members of the United States House of Representatives.

The state officers to be chosen are one corporation commissioner, four justices of the Supreme Court, one each from the first, second, fifth and eighth judicial districts, one member of the Original Court of Appeals from the Eastern District, 22 members of the State Senate and 120 members of the House of Representatives.

In each county there will be elected the following officers: County Judge, County Attorney, County Clerk, Sheriff, County Treasurer County Surveyor, County Superintendent of Public Instruction, County Assessor, County Weigher and three County Commisisoners.

In Arkansas one United States Senator, members to the United States House of Representatives, presidential electors, Governor and various other state, district and county officers will be chosen.

The following officers are among those to be elected by Kentucky voters on Nov. 8: Presidential electors, one United States Senator and members to the United States House of Representatives.

This series of articles under the headings: Have You Registered? Balloting by Mail, Offices to be Filled, Issues Before Electorate, Vote —How Many Women Do? and Candidates on Prohibition, is running each Monday, Wednesday and Friday of publication, up to Nov. 2. The topics are handled separately or grouped in each article. Geographical division is made by states, singly or together, so their names may appear more than once.

PACKERS TO REVEAL COSTS

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Oct. 24 (By U. P.)—Seven leading packing companies were ordered by the Government recently to reveal their cost of operations "in order to permit stricter control of taxation." The order was issued over the protests of the packing industry.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central, and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

KEEP AND ENFORCE PROHIBITION
Metal auto plates, 4 for $1; window stickers, 4x10, 5 cents each; correspondence seals, 25 for 10 cents; lapel buttons, 20 for $1; tire covers, $1.50 each. SANDY'S, Tribune Bldg., New York City.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY, LINGERIE
Sell guaranteed hosiery, lingerie less than store price to friends, consumers, etc.; liberal commission; part time permitted.
HELIX, 213 4th Ave., New York City

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED all-lines insurance man, vigorous and unattached; go anywhere but prefer Southwest or Pacific coast; capable of taking charge of local agency; good producer. Box D, 5414 Bryan St., Dallas, Texas.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets.
5:15 NBC, Dromedary Caravan; sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Maud and Cousin Bill."
6:00 Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 "Radio Billboard."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Republican State Committee; talk.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:45 NBC, Johnny Hart in Hollywood.
8:00 Talk. William S. Youngman, Republican candidate for Governor.
8:15 Mansfield Singers.
8:30 NBC, Republican Committee.
8:45 NBC, Pat Barnes; organ.
9:00 NBC, Sinclair Weiner Minstrels.
9:30 NBC, Canada Dry; Jack Benny; Olsen Orchestra; Ethel Shutta.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 NBC, Westinghouse Melody Maids.
10:30 Winston Sharples' Orchestra.
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:03 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 RKO Midnight Frolic.
11:45 Bradford organ, Louis Weir.
12:00 NBC, Clyde McCoy's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Elizabeth Cushman; songs.
5:15 Betty Brooks, songs.
5:30 NBC, "The Flying Family."
5:45 NBC, Musical program.
6:00 "Evening Tatler"; news.
6:40 "Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:15 NBC; "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Soconyland Sketch.
8:30 Republican National Committee Talk, Joseph L. Scott.
9:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies; soloist.
9:30 NBC, Buick program.
10:00 NBC, Democratic National Committee; Hon. Alfred E. Smith.
11:00 Forecast, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, H-Bar-O Rangers.
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:45 Ronnie and Van; soloist.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Musical Brevities; organ.
6:30 Lighthouse News Exchange.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 Republican State Committee talk.
7:30 CBS, Three X Sisters, female trio.
7:45 Sears New England Days.
8:00 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
8:15 CBS, Singin' Sam, baritone.
8:30 Ruby Newman's orchestra; soolist.
8:45 CBS, "Fu Manchu"; sketch.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "Mysteries in Paris."
10:00 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
10:15 Organ recital; dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Local and CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Junior Stock Company.
5:15 Melody Mart; organ.
5:45 CBS, The Lone Wolf Tribe.
6:00 CBS, Irene Beasley; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Funnyboners; vocal trio.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 CBS, William O'Neill; orchestra.
7:30 Cremona String Quartet.
7:45 CBS, Musical Album of Popular Classics.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 "Hawaiian Echoes."
8:30 CBS, "Four Clubmen." Male Quartet.
8:45 Yankee network interview.
9:00 Rhythm Twins; soloist.
9:15 Hill Billy George.
9:30 Le Paradis Band.
9:45 Studio period; news.
10:00 Organ recital.
10:15 CBS, Comedy sketch.
10:30 CBS, Charles Carlile; orchestra.
10:45 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (930kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—Business news period.
10:35 a. m.—Studio soloists.
11:35 a. m.—Recorded selections.
12:05 noon—Piano; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Classical recordings.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service: The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachussets; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, and other authorized literature.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

8:00 a. m.—Morning Minstrels: Hildreth and Weir, poetry and organ.
8:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:01 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Republican National Committee talk.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC program.
4:25 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio period.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News, stocks, produce.
12:45 p. m.—Del Castillo, organist.
1:15-3:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—Piano recital.
2:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, Boston Popular Revue.
4:30 p. m.—The Dance Parade.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—Organ recital.
12:30 p. m.—Studio and musical
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Madison Ensemble.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Studio announcements; news.
3:15 p. m.—Musical programs.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, Hall's Taft Orchestra.

VALUE OF IMPORTS DROPS

Value of imports at Boston for immediate consumption for the week ending Oct. 20 was announced today by Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs, as $1,282,588 compared with $1,381,468 the previous week, and $2,127,570 a year ago. Imports for warehouse for the past week were valued at $104,094 compared with $126,676 a week ago, and $105,045 a year ago.

UNION TO ASK WAGE RISE

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—Mr. James Starr, secretary-treasurer of the United Textile Workers of America, announced Friday that a request from workers in the wide sheeting industry for a 20 per cent increase in wages was adopted yesterday at a meeting of the international emergency board members.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ACCOUNTANTS

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR desires to exchange services for desk space and telephone. Write Box L-32, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

AGENTS WANTED

MAKE 100% profit selling 21-card $1 Christmas assortment; big value, everyone a prospect. Write today for sample box on approval. TOM-WAT STUDIOS, Bridgeport, Conn.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY
1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements; convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Commonwealth 3212.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 1-3-11-19 Peterboro St.—1 and 2-room kitchenette apts., modern improvements, Frigidaire. Tel. Ken. 6317.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS
114 FENWAY, 4, 5 and 6 large rooms, all outside, modern in every way. Rents reasonable. Apply to Superintendent on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston LAFayette 7040

87 ST. STEPHEN ST.
Suites 1, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rents reasonable. Apply to superintendent on premises or CHAS. E. CUSHING, 209 Washington St., Boston. LAFayette 7040.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

NEW YORK CITY—Attractive room, use of kitchen, every convenience; lady, gentleman, business couple; reasonable. 239 East Kingsbridge Rd. Kellog 5-8311.

CHRISTMAS CARDS

INDIVIDUAL AND PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS, also CHRISTMAS WRAPPINGS. 40 Peterboro Street, Boston Ken. 0317

CORSETIERES

ATTENTION to your individual requirements will assure you comfort if you have your corsets, corselettes or brassieres made to order; our prices are reasonable.
IDA GORDON
239 W. 72nd St., New York City Su. 7-7745
24 E. 54th St. El. 5-9033

FOR SALE OR RENT

BROOKLYN (City Line)—Top floor 2-family house for rent, all improvements, or will sell house, reasonable. Write VINCENT, 241-36 Caney Road, Rosedale, L. I.

HOMES TO SHARE

QUEENS VILLAGE, Long Island, N. Y.—Business lady wishes to share home with couple or two ladies. Write Box X-79, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

LOST AND FOUND

Found by Boston Police Dept.
960010—Clock, black im. onyx mantel clock.
962011—Ball, large black hard rubber ball (3 lbs.).
127502—Hose, two lengths of gasoline hose.
CALL LOST AND FOUND DEPARTMENT
Ken. 6700, Line 9

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE SELECTION OF NEW AND USED FURNITURE FOR OFFICE OR STUDIO. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 E. 33D, N. Y. C.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE IN WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS. Modern, 7-room house, conveniently located, near schools and trains. Tel. Wellesley 1736.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Warm, bright room with board in quiet home; first floor; sunshine; references. Beacon 5728.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

FALLS CHURCH, VA., 6 miles from Washington Lee Highway, Rt. 211—Room and bath $1. Tel. 1084J. LIVINGSTON'S TOURIST HOME.

WASHINGTON, D. C., The Harvey House, 2007 F St. N. W.—First-class accommodation for transients, with bath, running water in rooms; in good neighborhood, near White House. The house is run by its owner. Renovated each year. Rates low. Our slogan is "the best for the least." Telephone Metropolitan 2064.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Attractive rooms, private family, central location, for business people; no cooking. Telephone Ken. 1562, 9 to 5.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Longwood Section—Nicely furnished room with quiet, congenial family, new house. Longwood 6456.

NEW YORK CITY—Every thought has been lovingly given for the comfort and happiness of those to share our newly furnished 8-room home for business or practising; Christian Scientists preferred; single, double; large front overlooking tennis courts; 2 connecting, running water, adjacent bath; convenient all transportation; references exchanged. Riverside 9-1914.

N. Y. C., 216 W. 100th—Bright single, double rooms; kitchen privileges, running water; homelike, harmonious atmosphere. BARBLAN, Riverside 9-0817.

N. Y. C., 255 W. 90th (10N)—Luxurious private apartment offers light, sunny, front double adjoining bath; distinctive single; references.

NEW YORK CITY, 51 West 68th St.—Beautiful; suitable 1, 2; hot and cold running water; reasonable; refined. Susquehanna 7-9013.

N. Y. C., West 85th St.—Better type single, Simmons beds; American Protestant family; renting $5, formerly $7. Trafalgar 7-8410.

NEW YORK CITY—For business woman, small room, handsomely furnished, large window facing Park Ave. Caledonia 5-3377.

N. Y. C., 523 West 112th St., Apartment 83—Attractive room, private home, for business woman; references. University 4-0103.

NEW YORK CITY, 342 West 71st St.—Pleasant, light room, steam, $6.00-$8.00. SULLIVAN, Apt. 10.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1816 Belmont Rd. N. W., near Col. Rd.—Attractively furnished warm room; comfortable home environment; near church; excellent location. MRS. FLETCHER, Col. 6304-J.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—MRS. SUSIE P. Fowler, 1800 19th St. N. W.—Charming house offers large rooms, 5 and 6 windows, for couple or three people, twin beds; reasonable.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1513 O St. N. W.—Pleasant rooms with breakfast, rates reasonable, transients or permanent. Phone North 2905.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COOK—15 years' experience in hotel and institutions; references furnished; age 34, married. Box No. G-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SALESMAN, experienced selling department stores N. Y., Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, silverware, jewelry, toilet goods, wishes position. Box A-25, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

YOUNG man, 29, excellent secretarial experience, executive ability, desires position. Write Box Z-9, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CHAMBERMAID-WAITRESS, young American woman, willing to assist in anything, city or country; good references. Write RHEA HAWKES, Cedarhurst, L. I., N. Y.

COMPANION-SECRETARY position desired by practical middle-aged, well-educated American lady; references exchanged. Write Box C-26, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

GENERAL or part-time work, reliable colored woman; home nights. Highlands 6282, Call 8-10 a. m., 5-7 p. m. (Roxbury, Mass.).

NURSERY-GOVERNESS, experienced, good references; will go anywhere. Write Box E-8, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, experienced, capable, dependable, desires privilege of serving; excellent references; immediately available. MISS E. COLE, 170 W. 78th St., N. Y. C. Tr. 7-6786 after 6 p. m.

YOUNG lady, experienced, desires opportunity to serve as attendant or companion; Christian Scientists preferred. Write Box R-23, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

LOUISE BARBEY VIOLIN INSTRUCTION
Pupils prepared for Concerts, Recitals, etc.; all grades accepted. New York Studio, Carnegie Hall, No. 505, Circle 7-0866. New Jersey Studio, Ridgefield Park, 183 Hudson Ave., Hackensack 2-2976-M. Residence, Jerome 7-3373.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

ROSE GARDEN INN
1830 COLUMBIA ROAD N. W.
Dinner Sundays, 12:30 to 8
Week days 4:30 to 8
Regular Full Course DINNER 50c
Same price Sundays as week days.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON (Continued)

MACGREGORY'S
HOME BAKED
Nut Breads, Cakes, Pies, Doughnuts, Gingerbreads, Sandwiches made to order for parties, etc. Delivery Phone Columbia 8961
1410 PARKWOOD PLACE N. W.

PARISIAN BAKERY
1790 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.
French Pastries *Cakes*
Candies *Ice Cream*
Delivery Telephone Columbia 3428
In business 25 years.
Silver Anniversary next week.

Ladies' Hats of Every Description Cleaned and Remodeled
Millinery Supplies
Ladies' Capital Hat Shop
508 11TH ST., N. W.

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

McPherson
11 E. Baltimore St. Baltimore
Plaza 0735
Haberdashers and Shirtmakers Since 1862
"THE STORE OF STANDARD VALUES"

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

D. Moses & Co.
THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL
See the new things in Ready-to-Wear, Millinery, Draperies and Household Furnishings at lowered prices.
LYNCHBURG VIRGINIA

SHEARD'S HAIR SHOPPE
207 SEVENTH STREET
Experts in Every Line for Beautifying
PERMANENT WAVING
a Specialty

Members of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association
Doyle - - *Florists*
"Flowers according to Doyle"
708 MAIN STREET LYNCHBURG, VA.
118 MAIN STREET DURHAM, N. C.

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
THE SHOPPING CENTER
Washington Ave. at 32d St.
SHANMONT (C.M.B.) UTILITY COATS
$15.95
"The KNOCKABOUT"—One of the Season's Smartest Utility Coats—Sizes for Juniors, Misses and Women

Cold Weather Hints!
"Kenwood Blankets"
The Favorite of Women Who Appreciate Quality at
The BROADWAY

You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday

BARCLAY & SONS
JEWELERS
2605 WASHINGTON AVE.
Special Offering
BALTIMORE ROSE SILVER

W. T. EUBANK
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Agent A.B.C. Oil Burner
3101 Jefferson Avenue Phone 3333

FALCONER'S
3111 WASHINGTON AVENUE
NORRIS' and NUNNALY' CANDIES A SPECIALTY ALWAYS FRESH

NORFOLK

USUAL CONVENIENT TERMS
Willis FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
"Quality Furniture at Popular Prices"
We Solicit the Patronage of Monitor Readers
GRANBY ST., OPP FLATIRON BLDG.

LAYER CAKE
Baked as Carefully as You Would at Home—Fresh Every Day at
PENDERS

WRIGHT COAL and WOOD COMPANY
Phone 22661 1022 40th St.

McJ. Newton
FLORISTS
Member Florists' Telegraph Delivery
111 W. FREEMASON ST. Phone 24548

RICHMOND

Greeting and Uplift Cards
Gifts, Hooked Rugs, Handcraft Novelties, JIG SAW PUZZLES (sold or rented)
MARY BEARD SHOP
402 EAST GRACE Dial 3-3821

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND (Continued)

BERRY-BURK & COMPANY
Smart Millinery Moderately Priced
In the New Fall Mode
MARY C. KEIM

JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E BROADST
MEN'S KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
WOMEN'S SPORTS APPAREL

HOFHEIMER'S
Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings
117 E. Broad St. and Broad at Third Sts. RICHMOND, VA.

ECONOMY EFFICIENCY SAFETY
Dial 3-9157
ROYAL LAUNDRY
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

DIAL 4-8661 Willard Batteries
WEILER SERVICE STATION
Incorporated
GOODYEAR TIRES
AMOCO GASOLINE
Allen Ave. and Broad St., Richmond

EWARTS CAFETERIA
112 N. FIFTH Dial 3-4356
(opp. John Marshall Hotel)
Excellent Food at moderate prices

Eclipse Laundry
1519 W. MAIN
Dial 5-4387—5-4388

COAL, COKE *and* WOOD
Sam'l H. Cottrell & Son
1103 W. MARSHALL Dial-59133

ROANOKE

Matrix Shoes
"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
Propst Childress Shoe Co.
304 JEFFERSON STREET

COLONIAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA
Capital and Surplus $1,500,000.00

B. FORMAN SONS
418 SO. JEFFERSON ST. BOXLEY BUILDING
Correct Dress for Women

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DAILY FEATURES

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

If all the diamonds in the world produced in a peak year (such as 1929) could be made into one mass, it would weigh about 1½ tons. Also if all the diamonds now owned in the United States were divided equally among the population, each family would have between $150 and $200 worth of the precious stones.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

George Mitchell, a Kansas City Negro, placed the following advertisement in a paper: "Notice: Colored; past 40; poor worker; unreliable; wants responsible job with good pay; Call—" and received a position—and his employer found him a good and reliable worker?

Because of excessive production of wine in Portugal during 1931, wine makers are seeking to develop new uses for it—among them being the mixing of wine alcohol with gasoline to decrease the importation of gasoline and increase wine consumption?

Approximately 30,000 curious individuals paid 25 cents each to view the new Italian liner Rex at a New York pier?

Sound libraries of the various film studios can produce at a moment's notice anything from a train whistle to a barking dog?

For the Scrapbook

Danish Maxims

One word before is better than ten afterward.

It is folly to fear what we cannot avoid.

A hard bit does not make the horse better.

Help yourself and God will help you.

You may light another candle by your own without loss.

He who builds according to every man's advice will have a crooked house.

Much broth is sometimes made of little meat.

Care, and not fine stables, make a good horse.

A good pilot is not known when the sea is calm and the weather fair.

If thou touchest pitch thou shalt be defiled.

Short pleasure often brings long repentance.

The poor man seeks for food, the rich man for appetite.

To promise is easy, to keep it troublesome.

Rime-O-Grams No. 46
Biblical Places

Published: Sept. 26
ANSWERS

1.
To build a tall tower
The people consented;
But endless confusion
Their purpose prevented.
(Tower of Babel)

2.
Because of the weather
The party was stranded,
And on this high peak
A curious crowd landed.
(Mt. Ararat)

3.
Encircled by clouds
Was the stern, rugged peak
Where alone went a leader
The precepts to seek.
(Mt. Sinai)

4.
A timorous prophet
To this harbor fled,
And embarked on a voyage
Which filled him with dread.
(Joppa)

5.
This two-lettered name
Was a patriarch's home,
T ll by divine order
He started to roam.
(Ur of the Chaldees)

WINNERS

Mrs. E. J. Watres, Scranton, Penna.
Mrs. Jeanette Buck, New York City.
Miss Nellie R. Bray, Cliftondale, Mass.
A. K. M., Middlebury, Vt.
Mrs. H. M. Snyder, Lowell, Mass.
Mrs. Elsa Downing, Harding, Mass.
F. Blaine Elliott, Newark, N. J.
Mrs. Eva Warner, Mayfield, N. Y.
Mrs. Martha F. Church, Chicago.
M. W. De Cew (no address).
Mrs. Chessie G. Pearsall, Akron, Ohio.
Miss Lucy Wilcox, Columbia City, Ind.
Mrs. E. D. Anderson, Indianapolis, Ind.
Miss Mary E. Spivey, Dayton, Ohio.
Mrs. George Annis, Providence.
Miss Esther Parson, Providence.
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Mrs. Villa M. Grant, Phoenix, Ariz.
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L. V. Tubb, Montreal, Que.
Miss Bessie P. Osborne, Los Angeles.
Theodore Gartner, Maywood, Calif.
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John M. Orr, Tacoma, Wash.
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Miss G Daniels, Laguna Beach, Calif.
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Mrs. F. H. Pfeiffer, Los Angeles.
Mrs. Mary A. Hardin, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.
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Miss Lillie B. Clough, Pasadena, Calif.
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Miss Minnie Goldsmart, Boston.
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Mrs. Marie Weymouth, Zanesville, Ohio.
Mrs. Bessie Van Zante, Hanford, Calif.
Miss Lelia Smith, Boston.

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

WHEN we sigh about our trouble
It grows double every day.
When we laugh about a trouble
It's a bubble blown away.
—ANON.

Hymnal Notes

No. 258

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW familiar Mrs. Eddy was with poetry is shown by many citations in her books. On page 368 of "Miscellaneous Writings" three lines appear, from James Russell Lowell, American poet, statesman and essayist. They are from his great poem, "The Present Crisis," written in 1844 as a protest against the admission of Texas, a cotton state, to the American Union. The poet, then a youth of 25, was deeply opposed to further extension of slavery. Today, Texas, with other states, notably California, that were joined to the Union soon after, stands for that liberty and justice for all men which are the urge of Lowell's lofty plea.

When the poem was chosen for the Hymnal, it was found that the first arrangement of Lowell's words for a hymn was made by an English Congregationalist, W. G. Horder, in 1876. In 1906 the words appeared in The English Hymnal, then in the English Songs of Praise, and recently in an American Episcopal hymnal. The tune Ton-Y-Botel is used with these words in the two last.

In view of all Lowell did, as American Minister to England, to cement the enduring friendship between the two nations, this union of a favorite British tune with his words is significant.

Of Ton-Y-Botel, the tune of 258, tradition says that a Welsh sailor made the melody and, facing a shipwreck, jotted it on a slip of paper, which he sealed in a bottle and tossed into the sea. The bottle came ashore in Wales and the rescued tune was named Ton-Y-Botel, "tune in a bottle."

The peculiarity of this tune is in the triplets. These are not difficult, when the slight stress on the first of each three notes is remembered. The tune should be sung with a marching steadiness, and thus it is worthy of the dignity and power, and the advancing thought, of Lowell's words.

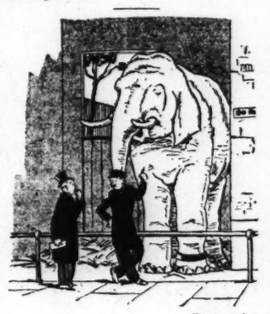
(The fourth article in a series appearing Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays)

In Lighter Vein

Too Good to Lose

"Sell your house yet?"

"We've decided not to after reading the agent's description. It seemed to be just the place we were looking for!"



Pearson's

"Is he at all bad-tempered?"
"No, you can twist 'im round your little finger."

A Good Supply

Two Irishmen seeking work stood at the top of the shaft to see if they could get a job. Soon the cage came up full of men, and Pat said, "Mike, we can't get a job here."

"And how's that, Pat?"

"Well, they're bringing them out of the ground as they want them."
—*Ashington Collieries Magazine.*

Later Models

Madam: "I want a hat—after the style of the one I am wearing."

Assistant: "Certainly, madam. All our hats are after that style."—*Chatham News.*

What They Say

Keep It

"Old age is only another name for the decline of enthusiasm."—*The Rev. W. A. Archibald Shipway.*

Defined

"Every anarchist is a baffled dictator."—*Benito Mussolini.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Portière ("Co-worker")—Not *pawr-cheer'* or *por-tih-er'*. Call the hanging curtain across your doorway a *por-tyair'* (*o* as in potato, *ai* as in *air*; secondary stress on first syllable).

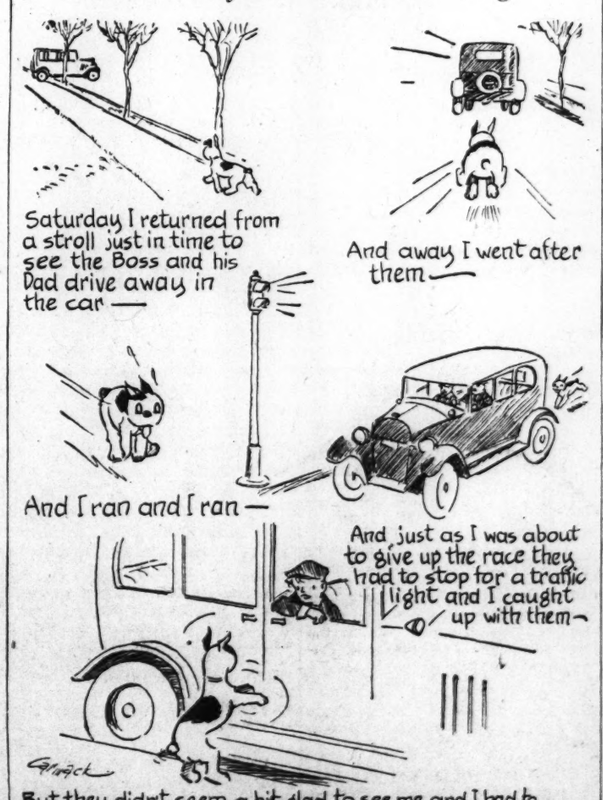
Food (Mrs. S. F. R., who says that this word, commonly employed as a key word by this department, is frequently mispronounced, and that unless some statement is made regarding its pronunciation, its continued use may prove a disservice)—The *oo* in food (marked in Webster's with a horizontal line above it) has the same value as in moon, toot, boot, boo-hoo. The *oo* in foot (marked in Webster's with an upward curving line above it) is as in book, hood, good, crook. Note, incidentally, that "roof" and "root" are sounded with the *oo* as in food, not as in foot.

"Whether or not" (Mrs. E. C. W., who says a question has arisen with regard to the proper use of these words. "Some say the 'or not' should be eliminated," she writes, "and some say that 'or not' should always follow 'whether' ")—"Whether" is a conjunctive particle used to indicate that that which follows is an alternative. When, for instance, there are two choices (as, "We were wondering whether you were planning to go to Maine, or whether you had decided on New Brunswick") "or" or "or whether" is used to introduce the second choice.

When there is only the alternative of negation (as, "We were wondering whether you were going to Maine this morning") the "or not" is sometimes omitted. We should not go so far as to say, however, that the omission of "or not" is wrong. It may be omitted, and it may be used. It is a matter of taste.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Saturday I returned from a stroll just in time to see the Boss and his Dad drive away in the car —
And away I went after them —
And I ran and I ran —
And just as I was about to give up the race they had to stop for a traffic light and I caught up with them —
But they didn't seem a bit glad to see me and I had to wiggle my tail and beg for all I was worth before I could persuade them to take me along —
TO BE CONTINUED

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Selling: Giving Not Getting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Topeka, Kan.

THIS is a true experience in selling, reported by a young woman. It occurred in one of the southern states:

"I had shown a prospect my books and she appeared interested; yet there seemed to be a hesitancy about 'signing on the dotted line.' At this critical period she remarked that she had looked at several sets of books, that she had several children growing up who had been needing books for some time, and that she wanted to buy books for them. But she felt that she was not sure she had found the right books.

"I seemed to have a hard case on my hands. Here was a woman who wanted books. She was abundantly able to buy them. She had examined any number of sets and had turned them all down—and now she was about to turn mine down! There must be some reason back of all this, but what? I was puzzled. I said: 'Mrs. J——, you say you want books for your children, and they need them. You cannot afford to do them the injustice of keeping books from them any longer. The books I am offering you today are the best books I know anything about, and yet you are hesitating. Now, if you will give me the names of any books you have examined, any that you like better than mine, I will gladly supply you with the name of the publisher so that you may order them at once.'

"I had struck the right chord. Her animated face revealed renewed interest. She began asking questions. Did my books contain so and so? I answered in the negative, and explained why. Again she asked if my books contained such a thing? A negative reply was given, as was the reason. A third request was made for something else, and it received the same kind of answer. I said to myself, 'Harriet, you might as well pack up your kit bag and go.'

"As if in answer to this thought of mine, she looked at me and replied: 'Miss S——, I will buy your books, and not only I will buy them, but I have a neighbor on my right and another on my left who will also take them. I will give you their names and you may tell them that I bought your books, and sent you to them. They have been waiting for me to decide on the books to buy.'

"The outcome was certainly startling. Three sets of books sold on the canvass that was thought to be a failure! But the reason was clear. The customer was convinced that the saleslady was sincerely interested in the children's welfare when she offered to help select books other than her own; and the truthfulness in saying 'No' to three things the prospective buyer considered that books she bought must contain won the day. The canvass had been presented helpfully and honestly—and the rest could be taken for granted."

Rime-O-Grams

No. 58

Islands

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.
A region of ice
And also hot water,
Her first A B C's
Scandinavians taught her.

2.
While for pagan assistance
The Greeks still were reaching,
Its people embraced
St. Paul's Christian teaching.

3.
From a tea garden fertile
With tropical shore,
A long step will land you
At India's door.

4.
On this island was born
An illustrious scion
Who at last met his match
While bearding the "lion."

5.
A "pearl" held by Spain
Is now on its own:
Its harbors are guarded
By castles of stone.

The answers with names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.
Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number "Rime-O-Grams No. 58."

Brevities

London Humorist: "Some people criticize weather forecasters," says a writer "but I've noticed that when they say it will rain, it invariably does rain." The worst of it is that the same thing often happens when they say it will be fine.

Los Angeles Times: An assiduous prevaricator is the joining in wedlock of a millionaire circus owner and his secretary, but neglects to mention whether the double-ring or five-ring ceremony was used.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Performance vs. Promises

PRESIDENT HOOVER on Saturday night crystallized the central issue of the current political campaign in the United States when he contrasted the performance of his Administration, particularly in respect to economic reconstruction and governmental economy, with the promises of the Democratic presidential nominee—and then contrasted both with the performances of the Democratically controlled House of Representatives.

Mr. Hoover was at his best in his analysis of Governor Roosevelt's charges and commitments in relation to the federal budget. No adroit side-stepping, no intricate manipulation of figures mark his reply; rather is it a plain-spoken, remarkably simplified, straight-to-the-point rendering of accounts.

In the first place, he showed, by listing the items, that against the increase of $635,000,000 in the budget between 1927 and 1931 there were $815,000,000 of emergency relief appropriations which, by the Governor's own formula, should be omitted from a consideration of the ordinary running expenses of the Government.

Second, he showed that, whereas Governor Roosevelt promised he would reduce federal expenditures $1,000,000,000 a year, the present Administration already has reduced the budget for 1933 by $1,000,000,000 as compared with that of 1932.

Third, he showed that if the Governor means he would carve an additional $1,000,000,000 out of the current budget there is no place such a cut could be made except by sacrificing the national defense or curtailing government services approximately one-half, stopping all public works and then withdrawing approximately half the benefits now paid to veterans.

Fourth, he showed that present economies had been protected only by the veto of the Gasque omnibus pension bill and the defeat of the Garner-Rainey $1,200,000,000 pork barrel bill and the Patman $2,300,000,000 bonus bill, all originating in the Democratic House of Representatives, while a committee effort to accomplish $300,000,000 of economies was hacked to $40,000,000 in that assembly.

Those who have lamented that President Hoover was "not a public speaker or a politician" must revise their estimates of him in view of the Detroit speech. His delivery was that of a man aroused, and he displayed a terseness and pungency of statement typified by this:

> There will be no defense [against charges of extravagance]; none is needed. The ordinary expenses of the Federal Government, except for relief purposes, have been reduced, while those of the government of the State of New York have been increased.

And if the test of a politician is the ability to get votes, it can be said for Mr. Hoover that this address should get him hundreds of thousands of them.

For, as Gov. Wilber M. Brucker well said in introducing the Chief Executive, and as Secretary Ray Lyman Wilbur also has said, not Mr. Hoover but rather the American people are on trial in this election. The question is whether they will show a grasp of the facts of what is being done in their behalf or will be governed by undiscriminating emotions, whether they will show a preference for promises or performance.

Germany and Disarmament

EUROPEAN observers generally agree that Germany will no longer tolerate the special military disabilities that were placed upon it by the Treaty of Versailles. That fact should be taken as the starting point of any consideration of the German demands. It is useless to speculate on the possibility of refusing Germany rights similar to those of other nations. There can be no effective refusal. Germany means this time to place itself on the level of its neighbors.

It is becoming evident that nobody can stop Germany from rearming by legal arguments or by verbal menaces. Arguments will hardly change Germany's intentions, and menaces may be disregarded. It is therefore sheer waste of time, and uncommonly bad tactics, to engage in juridical disputation. The text of the military section of the treaty is of no importance, since one of the parties no longer recognizes its validity. What does it matter whether this or that article supports the French case or the German case? Those articles are deemed to be obsolete, and Germany will probably ignore any reasoning based upon them.

As for talk of enforcing the Treaty of Versailles, it is singularly inept. Who will even endeavor to enforce it? Certainly not Italy, and it is almost unthinkable that Great Britain and the United States, which consider that Germany is entitled to a nominal equality, will take any effective measures. France may protest, but it will do no more than protest. Regarded from this angle, therefore, it would seem that there is nothing to be done. Indeed, it is freely alleged that in many respects Germany has already disregarded the Versailles Treaty, and before it made its demands had not only resolved on its course of action but had begun to execute its wishes.

Yet there is something to be done. Germany does not declare that it will rearm—except in the event of its neighbors remaining armed. It declares that it will not submit to different treatment. The proper answer is all-round disarmament. It is the only answer, for if the former allies do not disarm, then unquestionably Germany will rearm, and if Germany rearms there must inevitably be a competition in armaments, all leading in the direction of war. That is obviously no answer. That is a mere invitation to catastrophe.

But if, on the other hand, the general disarmament which has been so long promised and so long delayed is converted into a fact, then Germany will presumably be satisfied and the world will be relieved of an incubus. The German demand, if treated in one way, will prove to be perhaps the greatest menace that has ever been uttered; but if treated in the other way, it should prove to be an impetus to real security. It obliges the nations to make up their minds. Do they want to enter on a deadly course of rivalry in arms? Or do they want to coöperate in the universal reduction of arms?

There is no third path. Evidently it will be possible to reconsider a number of cognate problems—to negotiate accords—to obtain fresh pledges, not only from Germany but from all the leading powers, in the interest of peace. Without excessive diplomatic bargaining, it is permissible in exchange for the granting of military equality on lower levels to obtain fresh assurances of friendly collaboration.

But substantially there is only one way to meet the German demand. It is to carry into effect, unambiguously, unhesitatingly, and immediately, the pledges of general disarmament that were given to Germany, and were exchanged among the allies, thirteen years ago.

Education in New Fields

SPEAKING the other day before a gathering of guests and students at the National Farm School in Pennsylvania, Mr. Herbert D. Allman, the president, said, "Those who master a vocation will find larger and more profitable fields for service than the ever-increasing number of university graduates majoring in already overcrowded professions."

Here is a thought that is penetrating the consciousness of the world today more than ever before. Youth has sometimes sought education as a means of escaping from the environment of work or surroundings that seemed to hold no promise of betterment. Education invariably led toward certain spheres of endeavor. But, as more and more young men and women have graduated into professions already crowded the question has arisen as to what shall be done with knowledge laboriously and perhaps expensively acquired.

The answer is obvious. It is not only the professions that need educated men and women. Every line of human endeavor has need of the enlightenment and the uplifting influence of education.

Such an idea was the propelling influence behind the tireless efforts of Bishop Grundtvig, who laid the foundations for the establishment of the Danish Folk High Schools which have exerted such a beneficent effect upon Danish life. He saw the Danish peasantry enshrouded in the darkness of ignorance. Those who did arise from this darkness left agriculture behind. Those who remained were those with little or no learning.

After Grundtvig came Kristen Kold, the son of a poor shoemaker, who revolted against current educational practices, and saw in Grundtvig's ideas a justification of his own beliefs. Some indication of Kold's methods and ideas can be gained from the story that is told of him. Walking one day he met a farm lad, and asked the boy to join his school the following winter.

"What good would it do me?" the lad asked. "Can I become a teacher or preacher by attending?"

"That I cannot promise," Kold answered, "but if you come, I can wind you up so you'll never stop going."

It is said of the Danish Folk High Schools that they have helped to lift Denmark's rural population from mental and economic serfdom to a level of freedom and prosperity that no other agricultural population has yet attained.

Perhaps that is what is needed now in education in America. Not a training of boys and girls for certain select callings and professions, but rather to—wind them up so they will never stop going. To educate them, not to go to new fields, but to carry to their own familiar circles and environments the enlightenment of higher education. With this idea inculcated more generally into the thought of youth more and more vocations would be freed from narrow limitations, and the whole fabric of the democracy strengthened and lifted. That such ideas are being considered is increasingly evident. Such institutions as the National Farm School are leading the way.

Crimes of Violence

MUCH indignation has recently been expressed in England at the increase in crimes of violence and the failure of the police to bring their authors to justice.

The increase has occurred only in certain classes of crime—more especially cases of "hold-ups," "smash-and-grab" raids, and other crimes facilitated by the use of automobiles. The frequency of these acts of violence has undoubtedly been greatly exaggerated, and the large amount of attention given to them in the press has conveyed the idea to the public that the position is far worse than it is.

England's reputation, in fact, is going the same way as the United States's, where the exploits of the criminal section of the population have been so advertised by the newspapers as to convey to foreigners the false impression that no American city is safe to live in.

Such exaggeration is harmful. But none the less it is well to recognize the fact that crime of certain kinds has increased recently in all civilized countries.

To Englishmen a particularly disquieting feature about these acts of violence is that in so many recent cases the police have failed to track down the offenders. It is noticed that the criminal has become highly expert in the use of speed inventions. He makes the utmost use of automobiles, "borrowing" a standing car, and leaving it by the roadside when he has done with it. The telephone is at his disposal. He makes his lightning entrance, and is gone before the guardians of the peace can be summoned.

Such considerations, however, do not account for the fact that criminal ranks have been recruited in recent years from men of developed intelligence and sound physique, expert and cunning in their attacks on social order. It is the high-grade, not the low-grade, criminal, who is the most dangerous enemy today—a man of a type who might have been a valuable citizen if he had not been diverted from his course in youth.

A young man of twenty-one, a shop assistant, was recently convicted in London of receiving stolen goods and of assault. The detective who gave evidence against him said that he was informed by the youth's parents that he had "taken to crime as a direct result of seeing gangster films and reading books about American gunmen."

The inability of so many boys and young men to obtain work is one of the most tragic facts of the present world-wide depression. It is a direct cause of crime. One of the first duties of social effort during this period of depression is to find occupation for young persons of the most impressionable age, whose characters for good or ill are in the making.

The Talking Age

A PROTEST has been raised in France against the plethora of ministerial speeches. Every week-end five or six discourses are pronounced by Cabinet members. Naturally they contain very little of genuine interest, and are in no way to be regarded as declarations of the Government.

It is suggested that there should be a rule which would forbid these hebdomadal addresses; and only on exceptional occasions should a minister be allowed to talk.

Alas! It is unlikely that in France or elsewhere such a proposition will be put into practice. For this is a talking age, in which the gold of silence has been withdrawn from circulation. The cinema was invented in order that we might, after a long day of talk in business, escape to the recreative silence of the films. But this refuge was too good to last long; and now the cinema has become the chaotic center of interminable talk.

Nor can we stay at home in the hope of finding a haven of silence. Somebody is sure to turn on the radio, and the house will be flooded with talk. The politicians' audiences are no longer limited to those who choose to listen to them in an inclosed space; they can hook up continents and traverse oceans with their words.

But they are not alone; everybody who has written a book, or produced a play, or made a notable flight, or invented a culinary dish, or set up a record of any kind, or has something to sell, or has ideas about art, diplomacy, physics, and finance, or who has done and seen nothing at all, must talk about it; and is encouraged to transmit this talk until the atmosphere, and perhaps the stratosphere, is charged and surcharged with talk.

Loquacity has surely never before been let loose as in our time. It is true that Cæsar regarded the Gauls as garrulous. But if he had lived today he would probably have found that ancient people, by contrast, a model of taciturnity.

We are now told that an instrument is being devised which will read books aloud, so that instead of print appealing to the eye, it will assault the ear. The work of Caxton will be undone. The writer (to stick to the familiar designation) who already probably talks into a dictaphone, will reach the reader (if we may still use the old expression) through a megaphone. In short, since man has been defined as a talking animal, modern ingenuity is directed toward multiplying the mediums, and increasing the occasions, of talk.

Editorial Notes

Senator Guglielmo Marconi, wireless inventor, speaking in English over international radio, tells the world of the accomplishments of Premier Benito Mussolini in Italy in ten years. Others repeat the same address on the air in French, German and Italian. Each speaker has an incentive to accuracy, for a certain citizen of Rome, presumed to be listening in, has an acquaintance with all four languages—Signor Mussolini.

Opening a convention of philatelists in London, John Drinkwater, the poet, urged all stamp collectors to stand firmly upon their hobby. Attempting to excuse it as an aid to acquiring historical or geographical knowledge, he said, was a bit "pusillanimous." The quoted word indicates that while Mr. Drinkwater's principal hobby may be philately, he can, upon occasion, dig up a little-used philological specimen.

When he undertook to build a miniature threshing machine from bits of junk collected on his father's farm, a seventeen-year-old Wisconsin youth probably let himself in for considerable good-natured raillery on the part of the oldsters. But now that the model has been completed and threshes from ten to twelve bushels of grain per hour, the other chaffing has probably stopped.

Hazing of students, it is said, is disappearing in American colleges. The young man, garbed in a union suit during a smart shower of rain near a famous institution of learning in an eastern city the other day, was probably just taking a bath.

In dedicating the new Supreme Court building to "an imperishable ideal of liberty under law," Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes indicates the fallacy of a notion widely propagated that the only true liberty lies in law's repeal.

Chile, in eight years, has had fourteen revolutions but only eleven presidents. The mathematical conclusion is that three of those presidents knew how to set a revolution in reverse.

A household hint says, "If mosquitoes are bothering your guests, burn a piece of camphor gum and they will vanish at once." The mosquitoes or the guests?

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Value of Straw Votes—Probable Reëlection of Senator Moses

IT IS very easy at this stage of a presidential campaign to ascribe an importance quite beyond justification to such efforts to determine public sentiment as the polls taken by the Literary Digest, the Hearst newspapers, and other organizations of that character. It may be conceded that in most instances these polls are taken with an entirely honest purpose of securing, as far as may be, authentic advance information as to the trend of public sentiment in the nation. The Literary Digest, particularly if judged by past performances, has been rather astonishingly accurate in certain forecasts it has made. It must, however, be recognized that the campaign this year possesses certain characteristics that tend to make straw votes of this nature misleading, if not indeed wholly inaccurate.

The most thorough believers in President Hoover, and the most earnest advocates of his reëlection, felt a month ago that there was but very slight likelihood of his success. Since that time, due partly to his own exertions on the stump, partly to the awakening sense of the business interests that the reconstruction program put under way by him is beginning to show positive results and that it would be a serious disaster to have its progress interrupted, the trend toward Hoover has been as impressive as the flight from him was in the early days of the campaign. Necessarily the straw ballots, the results of which are now being published, were taken before this change in public sentiment had become at all apparent. They reflect public sentiment at a time when every Hoover supporter was despairing. Today conditions are reversed, and it is the foes of Mr. Hoover who feel themselves confronted by the necessity of new and arduous efforts to overcome the very apparent trend of public sentiment to his support.

Nation-wide polls of this sort, however honest may be their purpose, are unquestionably unfortunate in their effect. They make it easy to play upon the seemingly ineradicable desire of mankind to climb upon the band wagon. If dishonestly conducted, so elaborate an enumeration of the people with their political purposes as that made by the Literary Digest might be a real menace to good government, a threat to honesty in election. This feeling is so common that there are even suggestions, probably impracticable, that there should be legislation against straw votes of this character. Probably a wiser plan would be a systematic endeavor to teach the people to study such compilations in order to detect their errors, where such may exist.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that a thoroughly analytical study of the straw vote in all its phases has just been issued from the Columbia University Press, prepared by two competent students of statistics. In the preface, written by Mr. Claude Robison, appears a statement which supports the contention that a change in sentiment may make the seeming conclusions of a straw vote largely worthless. The author says: "An appraisal of voting intention may be valid at the time it is made, but because of subsequent change in the preference of the voters, invalid as an election forecast." Observers of the campaign now under way are inclined to apply this conclusion to this year's pronouncement by the Literary Digest.

* * *

People who like to see a little gayety in politics, as well as those who are willing to look beyond a somewhat flippant manner to the real essential qualities for service of a senator, will contemplate with some apprehension the persistent reports that Senator George Moses is in danger in New Hampshire. When he was last a candidate he was elected by a majority of 32,000 in a total poll of about 125,000 votes. Indeed, aside from Senator Moses's notable qualities as a vote getter, the State has for years been so reliably Republican that it is difficult to believe any menace confronts his candidacy this year.

It is quite true that there is a considerable progressive Republican vote in New Hampshire, which may have been somewhat estranged by the satirical description of the Progressives in the Senate as "sons of the wild jackass." Mr. Moses, like a good many other clever men in politics, has seldom allowed considerations of political expediency to balk him of the pleasure of saying a sharp and striking thing. But the gentlemen whose paternity he described so unflatteringly have in their states gone clear over to the Democratic Party. Whether their sympathizers in New Hampshire are likely to go to that extreme is rather more questionable. In the last presidential election the State gave to Mr. Hoover a majority in round numbers of 35,000. Even admitting a certain revulsion due to depression and to the discontent of Progressive Republicans, it is wholly unlikely that Senator Moses will be retired.

His State has not for many years had a man of equal ability in the Senate. If it be charged that he has made enemies there, it can be very readily responded that he has made many friends, for every honor that the Senate has at its disposal has been given to the senior Senator from New Hampshire.

Books of Current Interest

A World Economic Survey

World Economic Survey, 1931-32. London: League Department, Allen and Unwin. 5s. net.

MR. J. B. CONDLIFFE, working on the data collected by the Economic Intelligence Service of the League of Nations, has produced a statement and an interpretation of the world trade crisis unique as an armory of facts and figures. Beginning by a recognition of the similarity of this to earlier cyclical recessions, he is engaged chiefly in studying the special features of the post-war situation. The war and the monetary, commercial and industrial problems, in which politics has everywhere intruded upon economics, are responsible for certain intractable factors in the present situation which did not appear in their full significance until the financial break of 1929.

One of the most striking facts of the first decade after the war was the increase in production and of world trade, chiefly in raw materials, far exceeding the increase of population. Indeed, the capacity for producing all kinds of goods, especially what may be termed new consumption goods, by reason of the spread of new technique and power, evidently deceived the world into believing that no serious economic trouble was brewing except the minor disequilibria which disturbed for the time being the balances of internal and external trade and brought some increase of unemployment.

* * *

A large part of this survey is engaged in dispelling this illusion by its demonstration of the gathering troubles of a financial and commercial situation containing grave instabilities. Mr. Condliffe rightly stresses the spread of economic nationalism, with its high tariffs and other interferences due to the urgent need of securing export surpluses in debtor countries. The writer finds that the current recession differs in form as well as in causation from previous ones:

> In previous depressions, producers' goods destined for capital equipment fell more heavily in price than consumers' goods. The present depression, on the other hand, was preceded by a marked boom in consumption and particularly by an inflated demand for articles of durable consumption, accompanied by widespread growth of debt encouraged by installment selling. . . . The collapse of purchasing power in the depressions, aggravated by the universal debt commitments, has been unprecedented, so that the prices of consumers' goods have fallen heavily. Capital commitments, labor costs and prices have remained much more rigid in these industries (i. e., capital equipment industries). Demand has fallen off and production decreased to what in former depressions would have been regarded as catastrophic levels; but prices have been slow to fall. Until this deadlock is broken in some way, either by the prices of consumers' goods rising or by a reduction in the prices of producers' goods, there is little possibility that industrial profits will reëmerge, tempting business to expand. There is a fundamental maladjustment at this point which blocks the efforts of governmental or monetary or business leaders to start the process of recovery.

* * *

Mr. Condliffe recognizes that the immediate cause of stoppages is the inability of entrepreneurs to earn profits. This means either that wages and fixed debt interest are too high, or selling prices too low, or both. He describes the ways of escape as coming under two classes—by deflation, carrying wage reductions, and by inflation, designed to raise prices. But neither course seems very promising. Credit expansion, as applied in the United States, does not seem likely to stimulate production in industry, unless it is seen to be conducive to a revival of consumers' demand. In fact, this study by its very elaboration makes it difficult for the plain man to recognize the fundamental fact that the new industrial revolution has increased the productivity of industry and agriculture so fast that consumption has failed to keep pace with it. And yet the monetary power to purchase and consume whatever is produced presumably have been distributed in costs of the various processes of production. On the solution of this problem little light (and that confused and contradictory) is shed by this intricate study.

J. A. HOBSON

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

The Bootlegger and the Law

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Why do we imagine that bootleggers would suddenly become obedient to federal law if the Eighteenth Amendment should be rescinded? It is a vain supposition.

If the Eighteenth Amendment should be voted out of the Constitution, the saloon, even though under some more euphuistic name, would come in with government regulations, and that ought to mean that all drinkers and sellers of intoxicating liquors would confine their business with liquor to the use of this saloon. But would they? Have they ever done so?

My father was collector of internal revenue of a certain state fifty or sixty years ago, with deputies and gaugers under him. They had other duties than collecting Uncle Sam's revenues; they had to make "raids," to find illicit distilleries, break them up, capture and arrest the law breakers, and turn them over for punishment. Federal units of soldiers were often taken with them to the mountainous regions Now, on a larger scale than then, because of a larger country, of having no saloons, and of having more general encouragement and aid, officers are employed to do the same work as then, and are doing it as well, even better, considering the increased handicaps.

Can we say, then, that the Eighteenth Amendment is the cause of illicit whisky today? No; and if this amendment were repealed we would see that Uncle Sam would stay in the same business as formerly and now—keeping prohibition officers at work to enforce a constituted law.

Chattanooga, Tenn. L. H. McD.

A Nation's Opportunity

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your recent editorial, "New Frontiers for Youth," was to me a vivid portrayal of one of our greatest problems. Pointing out as it did the ceaseless flowing of youthful energy and vigor throughout all ages of history, it emphasized the situation as colored by present conditions.

The editorial certainly hit the point when it said that youth has vision, but that what it needs is direction. Anyone who has passed through the various stages of youth can readily attest this statement. So there devolves upon those who have reached maturity to supply that guidance which youth so vitally needs. And if this is done, we can rest assured that youth will repay us in countless ways, one of which will be a better, happier generation which has solved many of the economic and other pressing problems which today are taxing the energies of our greatest men.

Great results have been and are being accomplished by those great youth-loving organizations, of which the Scout movement and the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. are shining examples. And many of our great corporations are supplying guidance to aspiring youth. And this is what needs to be done in much greater degree all over the country.

WESLEY H. BURKHART.

Burlingame, Calif.

In Defense of Women Whistlers

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Among the editorials of the Monitor dated September 29 was one on whistling, and it being the second appearance of an article taking exception to women whistlers, I, for one, feel the urge to defend our sex as whistlers and claim equal rights with the opposite sex regarding that ability also.

No degree of attainment along any musical line is gained, naturally, without practice. And as to the "ancient French adage" quoted, I wonder how many of us remember the hours we have listened to the terrible squeaks and discords penetrating the house from little brother's violin as his chubby hand laboriously pushed the bow up and down, up and down over the strings of his new violin, his sweet dreams of becoming a famous virtuoso stirring him to greater and greater efforts?

In closing, I wish to draw your attention to another old adage which states, "Whistling girls and little sheep are the best things a man can keep."

Chestnut Hill, Mass. MILDRED M. NIXON.